Adjournment motion re: the mis-management of the Maharaja's College Hindu Hostel.

President.—I have received a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance. I consider this motion to be in order. The statement is 'to move for the adjournment of the business to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the mismanagement of the Maharaja's College Hindu Hostel, Ernakulam, by the authorities concerned as evidenced by the sad demise of a boarder, the late Tharavath Sankaran Nayar on 15th March 1930'.

Has the Member the leave of the Council to discuss this motion? Since nobody rises to oppose, the Member has the leave of the House to discuss the matter. When shall we have it?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—To-day from 3-30 to 3-30.

President.—What do you say, Mr. Matthai?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Can it be considered to-morrow? We shall have it better to-morrow.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Oh yes, I have no objection.

Demands for Supplementary Grants—(*cont.*)

1. XIII—General Administration—I—Huzur—subscription of Newspapers—Rs. 200 (contd.)

President.—When the House rose for yesterday, supplementary grant number (5) was under consideration. We shall proceed with the further consideration of the cut motion.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Yesterday we adjourned number 3.

President.—When the House rose, it was in possession of this item. After this, number (3) will be taken. So it must be proceeded with in the usual course of things. But if you have got any objection.....

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No, I have not.

President.—Have you got any instruction from Mr. Kunhi Moideen that it should be adjourned? He was the last speaker yesterday.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No instruction, Sir.

President.—Mr. Kunhi Moideen is come.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Yesterday the Hon'ble Members wanted to know how exactly it can be said that the relation between the Government of India and the Indian States on this matter is similar to the relation between the Cochin State and Cranganur, and I told the House in some general terms how the similarity can be understood. But perhaps, for better information, I may say just a few words more on the point. It is clearly stated every year in the *Administration Report* that Cranganur is financially autonomous. Therefore, the relation between Cranganur and Cochin in a financial question

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like this is the same as that between the Government of India and the Indian States—the latter also being mutually autonomous. In other matters there may be differences, and there are differences. But, in financial matters, the similarity is identical, because Cranganur stands in relation to Cochin exactly as an Indian State stands in relation to the Government of India.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—Is there any treaty?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is financially autonomous, and, therefore, the Government thought that it would be much better to have a decision from the Government of India and apply the same principle.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—But there is a treaty between the Government of India and Cochin. I would like to know whether there is any treaty between Cranganur and Cochin.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I informed the House that in other matters there are differences. In regard to this particular matter of financial relations it is almost identical, because Cranganur is financially autonomous and the Cochin State is financially autonomous. They are mutually autonomous. Similarly the Government of India and an Indian State are mutually autonomous.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—Is it based on any assertion or any report or treaty or understanding?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Any agreement to the effect between the two Governments?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It must have been based on an agreement. But I cannot give details.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is there any convention or treaty regarding this?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—These are all matters of detail, and I cannot answer them straightaway. There may be some agreement. The statement is made in the *Administration Report* every year that Cranganur is financially autonomous. Such a statement would not have crept in there unless it is based on some agreement.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—സർ; ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെണ്ടു മെമ്പർ (സിക്രട്ടരി) ഇന്നലെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച സംഗതികളെത്തന്നെ ഒന്നുകൂടി വിശദമാക്കി ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ സംസാരിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും ഞാൻ ഇന്നലെ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച ന്യായങ്ങളെ ഖണ്ഡിക്കത്തക്ക സമാധാനം ആയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. സാമ്പത്തികമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ടും നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളും തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധം എങ്ങിനെയാണൊ, അതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു ബന്ധമാണ് പണസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ കൊച്ചിയും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരും തമ്മിലുള്ളതെന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നതു്. മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ—ധനസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളൊഴിച്ചുള്ളവയിൽ—ഒന്നിലും സാരമായ വ്യത്യാസമില്ലെന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം തന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ആ ഉഭയബന്ധത്തിൽ ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ടും കൊച്ചി

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ഗവമ്മെണ്ടും എന്താണ് പറയുന്നതു്. അതു രണ്ടു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുകളാണ്, കൊച്ചി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടെന്നും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടെന്നും ഇവിടെ ഇതേവരെ കേട്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതിനു് പണം കൂടാതെ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ആരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണു്. എന്നാൽ പണം എന്നുള്ള ഒരു കായ്തെ മാത്രം എടുത്തു പിടിച്ചുംകൊണ്ടു് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഇഡ്യാഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ തീപ്പിനെ കാത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ന്യായമല്ല. 'ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ ഓഹരി കൊടുക്കാൻ മനസ്സില്ല' എന്നു പറയേണ്ടതിനു മറെറാരു ഒളിവുഭാഷയിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നുവെന്നു മാത്രമെ ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ധരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളു. പണകായ്യം വരുമ്പോൾ മാത്രമെ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനെ വേർതിരിച്ചു നിർത്താൻ ഇവർ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. മറെറല്ലാ കായ്ങ്ങളിലും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ കൊച്ചി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ കീഴിൽ തന്നെയാണു്. അതിനു ഞാൻ ഒരു ഉദാഹരണം പറയാം. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ രാജകുടുംബത്തിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഒരു വകാശം തൃപ്പൂണിത്തുറ കോവിലകത്തേക്കാണു് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്. ആ ദത്തവകാശം നാടുവാഴുന്ന മഹാരാജാവിനുള്ളതാണു്. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു ഒരു പ്രത്യേകനാടുവാഴിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ആ ദത്തവകാശം കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിൽ തന്നെ ലയിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ ദത്തവകാശത്തിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ നാടുവാഴിയും കൊച്ചി നാടുവാഴിയും ഒന്നാണെന്നു തെളിയുന്നു. ചില കായ്ങ്ങൾ വരുമ്പോൾ കൊച്ചി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരും ഒന്നാണെന്നും മറെറചില സംഗതികൾ വരുമ്പോൾ ആ നില വ്യത്യസ്തമാണെന്നും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നുമില്ല.

സാധാരണയായി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ചുങ്കം പിരിച്ചുവരുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം എന്താണു്? ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു പറയാം. ആ ധാരണയിൽ വല്ല തെറെറും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാന്യ മെമ്പറന്മാർ തിരുത്തിത്തരുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. വിദേശച്ചരക്കുകൾ ഒരു നാട്ടിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു വിറ്റു അഴിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ നാട്ടിലെ ധനസ്ഥിതിക്കു് മോശം നേരിടും. ആ മോശസ്ഥിതിയെ ഏകദേശമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടാണു് വിദേശച്ചരക്കുകൾക്കു് ചുങ്കം ചുമത്തുന്നതെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ ചുങ്കദായം കൊണ്ടു് ഒരു നാട്ടിനുണ്ടാകുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനസ്ഥിതിയെ ഒരു വിധത്തിൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറെറാരു വിധത്തിൽ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്ന വിദേശച്ചരക്കുകൾ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനേയും ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. കൊച്ചിയിലെ മറെറ സ്ഥലനിവാസികളെപ്പോലെ തന്നെ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർകാരും ഈ വിദേശസാമാനങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമായി വാങ്ങുകയും ഉപയോഗിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഞങ്ങൾ ഒന്നരണ്ടുപേർ ഖദർ ധരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുവെച്ചു് മറെറല്ലവർ നഗ്നവേഷത്തിലല്ല നടക്കുന്നതു്. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിലെ മറെറ ജനങ്ങൾ കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്ന വിദേശസാമാനങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവരാണു്. ആവഴിക്കു് കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനുണ്ടാകുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികനഷ്ടം ഏതുവിധത്തിൽ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നതു്. ഞങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വിദേശസാമാനങ്ങൾക്കായി ചുങ്കം വകയിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വാങ്ങുന്ന തുകയിൽ ഒരോഹരി—ന്യായമായി കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു ചേല്ലേണ്ട ഓഹരി—തീച്ചുയായും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ധനസംബന്ധമായ കായ്ങ്ങളിൽ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുക്കു കൊടുക്കാതെ പണസംബന്ധമായ കായ്ങ്ങളിൽ രണ്ടും രണ്ടാണെന്നു കരുതുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടത്തെ ആരോഗ്യസ്ഥിതി, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനില, ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗം ഇവ വളരെ മോശമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവയ്ക്കു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കഴി

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യുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുമെന്നു് ഇന്നലെവരെ ആ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു് ആ സമാധാനത്തിനു് യാതൊരു വകയും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇനി ഈ സംഗതിയെ നിഷ്പക്ഷനിലയിൽ ഒന്നു ആലോചിക്കാം. ഞാൻ കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂർ കായ്ത്തിൽ ഇൻറെറസ്റ്റെഡ് ആണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാം. ഏതു സംഗതിക്കും എവിടെയും രണ്ടു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കയില്ല. ആമ്മയെ തല്ലിയാലും പക്ഷം രണ്ടുണ്ടാകും. ഞാൻ എന്റെ വാദമുഖത്തെ സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ ചില ന്യായങ്ങളും യുക്തികളും പറയുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കും. അതു മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവമാണു്. ഒിവാൻ സിക്രട്ടെരി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഭാഗത്തേക്കു് പ്രത്യേകം ഇൻറെറസ്റ്റ് ഉള്ള ദേഹമാകയാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വാദത്തെ സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ അദ്ദേഹവും ചില ന്യായങ്ങളും യുക്തികളും കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പണിപ്പെട്ടും. അതുപോലെ എന്റെ ഭാഗത്തേക്കുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങളും യുക്തികളും കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ എനിക്കും സാധിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതു നിഷ്പക്ഷനിലയിലാണു് ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതിലേക്കു് ഒന്നാമതായി ഞാൻ സ്പെഷ്യൽ ഫിനാൻസു് കമ്മിറെറിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട തന്നെ ഓർമ്മയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു. ആ കമ്മിറെറിയിൽ ഫ്ര അംഗങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നതായിട്ടാണു് എന്റെ ഓർമ്മ. അതിൽ ഒരാൾ മാത്രമെ കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂക്കാരനായിട്ട ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഡ്രാഫ്ടു് ചെയ്തതു ചെയർമാനാണെന്നു അതിൽ തന്നെ പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹം കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിനോടു പ്രത്യേകമായ ഒരു ഇൻറെറസ്റ്റ് ഉള്ള ആളല്ല. കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂർ മെമ്പർ ആ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രത്യേകമായ വല്ല ഇൻറെറസ്റ്റും കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കൊച്ചിഭാഗത്തേക്കു ഇൻറെറസ്റ്റ് കാണിക്കാൻ കടപ്പെട്ടവരാണു് ബാക്കിയുള്ള പത്തുപേരും. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഭാഗത്തേക്കായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാന്യഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പറന്മാർ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഭാഗത്തേക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഇൻറെറസ്റ്റുള്ളവരാണു്. എന്നിട്ടും ഡിസൻറിങ്ങ് മിന്നിട്ട കൊട്ടത്തും മറ്റും കസ്റ്റംസിന്റെ കായ്ത്തിൽ കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു ന്യായമായ അവകാശം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പല മെമ്പറന്മാരും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഒഴിഞ്ഞുപോയ ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാർ ദീഘ്മായ ഒരു ഡിസൻറിങ്ങ് മിനിട്ടു് എഴുതിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹം സ്റ്റേയിററിലെ ഏറെറവും വലിയ എക്സ്പീരിയൻസു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിന്റെ ന്യായാവകാശം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ചെയർമാൻ തന്നെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുകളിലും ഭരണം നടത്തി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഉള്ളുകള്ളികളും അറിയാവുന്ന തഴക്കവും പഴക്കവും സിദ്ധിച്ച ഒരു പെൻഷൻഡ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ആ റിപ്പോർട്ട് തീർച്ചയായും നിഷ്പക്ഷനിലയിലാണു് എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു് അനുമാനിക്കാം. ആ കമ്മിറെറി ട്രൂപാൾകും കൌൺസിലിന്റെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ യോഗത്തിൽ വന്നപ്പോൾ കൌൺസിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടി ഒരു പടികൂടി മുന്നോട്ട കയറി തീർച്ചചെയ്തു. അതായതു് ഫ% വീതം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് കമ്മിറെറി ട്രൂപാൾ ചെയ്തതു്. ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നൂ% ആണു് കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു ചെല്ലേണ്ട ന്യായാവകാശം. കമ്മിറെറിയിൽ ഒരാൾ ഒഴിച്ചു ബാക്കിയുള്ളവരെല്ലാം കൊച്ചി കായ്ത്തിൽ ഇൻറെറസ്റ്റ് ഉള്ളവരായതുകൊണ്ടു് ഫ% വീതം മാത്രമെ ട്രൂപാൾചെയ്തുള്ളു. ന്യായമായ തോതു നോക്കിയാൽ ഈ കായ്ത്തിൽ ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ നിഷ്പക്ഷവാദികളാണെന്നു പറയാൻ സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവരുടെ ആ ട്രൂപാൾ കൌൺസിലിൽ വന്നപ്പോൾനു% വീതം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഹാജരാക്കായപ്രമേയം പാസ്സായി. ഇപ്രകാരം കമ്മിറെറിയും കൌൺസിലും കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിന്റെ ന്യായാവകാശത്തെ സാധൂകരിച്ചു. സ്പെഷ്യൽ ഫിനൻസു കമ്മിറെറിയും കൌൺസിലും കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിനെക്കുറിച്ചു ചെയ്ത ന്യായമാ

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യ ഗ്രൂപാൾകൾപോലും ഒരു ക്ലസലും ക്ലടാതെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു നിരാകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു അതു ന്യായമായി അഹ്തയുള്ളതാണു്. അതു തരണമെന്നാണു് വീണ്ടുംവീണ്ടുമുള്ള എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ.

ഇതിനും പുറമെ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ഭരണത്തിനു് അന്നന്നുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു പോലും പണമില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. മറ്റുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങളും അവകാശങ്ങളും കൂടിവായിരുന്നാൽ തന്നെയും കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തിൽ പെട്ട താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഒന്നായ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിന്റെ കാര്യം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ചുമതലയിൽ പെട്ടതല്ലെന്നാണൊ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നതു്? കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിന്റെ അധഃപതനം വാസ്തവത്തിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഈ അനാസ്ഥ കണ്ടു ക്ഷമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കാൻ ഇനി കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂക്കാക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതായിരിക്കുന്നു. അവിടത്തെ റോഡു മോശം; ആശുപത്രി മോശം; വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മോശം; കൃഷി മോശം; ആകപ്പാടെ ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗം മോശം; ഇതിൽപരം അധഃപതനം എന്താണുണ്ടാകാനുള്ളതു്? ഇതിനുള്ള ചീത്തപ്പേരു് ആർക്കാണു്? എന്നെയൊ, നാട്ടുകാരെയൊ ആരും കുറ്റം പറകയില്ല. കുറ്റം മുഴുവനും പറയുന്നതു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെയായിരിക്കും. ഒരു നാടിന്റെ ഭരണകാര്യം കയ്യേറ്റിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു് എത്ര നഷ്ടവും കഷ്ടവും സഹിച്ചും കൂടെ ആ നാട്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവ്വഹിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ആ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനുള്ളതാണു്. പണമില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതുണ്ടാക്കാനുള്ള ചുമതലയും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു തന്നെ. ഇതു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതിനു മുമ്പേ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ വ്യസനമുണ്ടു്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടും നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളും തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധം പോലെയാണു് കൊച്ചിയും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരും എന്നു സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പണിപ്പെട്ടതു് സാഹസമായിപ്പോയി. കസ്റ്റംസിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു കിട്ടുന്നതിലൊരോഹരി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ സംരക്ഷണയിലിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ കൂട്ടക്കുടി കൊടുത്തു് അതിന്റെ ഫലം ആസ്വദിക്കാൻ അവരേയുംകൂടി അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ഞാൻ ഉണർത്തുന്നതു്. ഇതൊക്കെ പറയുമ്പോൾ ധനസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പിടിച്ചു കയറി നിന്നു് കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനെ അകറ്റാനാണു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഭാവം. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക രാജ്യമല്ലെന്നും കൊച്ചി ഭരണത്തിൽ പെട്ട താലൂക്കുകളെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ഒരു താലൂക്കാണെന്നും ഉള്ള കഥ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു തീരെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയും നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ പണസംബന്ധമായുള്ള ബന്ധംപോലെയാണു് കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരും കൊച്ചിയുമെന്നു സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ സാഹസപ്പെടുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഒരു സംഗതി പറയാൻ പോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ആരും തെറ്റിദ്ധരിക്കരുതു്. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനെ ദ്രോഹിക്കുന്നു, കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ പ്രജകളേയും സ്വന്തം പ്രജകളെപ്പോലെ കരുതേണ്ടുന്ന രാജകുടുംബത്തിലെ ഒരംഗമായ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സിക്രട്ടറി മെമ്പറിൽ നിന്നും ഈ കരുണയില്ലാത്ത മറുപടി കേൾക്കാൻ ഇടയായതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ജനങ്ങളും കൊച്ചി മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകളാണു്. രാജഭക്തന്മാരിൽ മുന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നവരാണു് അവർ. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഭരണഗുണങ്ങളെ ഏറ്റക്കുറെ അവരും അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അവർ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ അംശങ്ങളല്ലെന്ന അർത്ഥത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞതിലാണു് ഇത്രയും ഞാനിവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനിടയായതു്. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി പലതും ഇനിയും പറയേണ്ടതുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഫലമില്ലെന്നു തെളിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഇതൊക്കെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടും മനസ്സിലാകാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എന്തു"? കൊച്ചി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു അതിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിൽപെട്ട കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനെ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട കടമ ഇല്ലേ എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ

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ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്? ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഏതു നിയമവും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിലും ബാധകമാകുന്നു. കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻ, ഗസറ്റിൽ ഒരു പ്രൊസീഡിങ്ങ്സ് പരസ്യം ചെയ്താൽ കൊച്ചീക്കാർക്കു ബാധിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ തന്നെ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർക്കാരെയും അതു ബാധിക്കുന്നു. മുമ്പു് തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ ഒരു ലഹള ഉണ്ടായി. അന്നു നാട്ടിലെങ്ങും പൊതുയോഗങ്ങൾ കൂടാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഒരു നിയമം പാസ്സായി. അതു ഞങ്ങളേയും ബാധിച്ചു. ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ വച്ചു് ഒരു പൊതുയോഗം കൂടാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ല. അഴീക്കോടിനു സമീപം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽപ്പെട്ട.... കടപ്പുറത്തു വെച്ചാണു് അന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ യോഗം കൂടിയതും ലഹളയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അനുശോചനപ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കിയതും. ഇപ്രകാരം കൊച്ചി ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ സകല ഗുണദോഷങ്ങൾക്കും ഭാഗഭാക്കുകളാണു് ഞങ്ങളെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. അതിനാൽ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ഭരണകാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ പണക്കാര്യവും പറഞ്ഞു അകറ്റി നിർത്തുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരു അർത്ഥവും ഇല്ല. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സകല ഗുണദോഷങ്ങൾക്കും മാനാപമാനങ്ങൾക്കും ഒരുപോലെ ഭാഗഭാക്കുകളായിരിക്കുന്ന കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർക്കാരെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ അകറ്റി നിർത്തിക്കളയുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. എതായാലും ഈ സംഗതി ഒരിക്കൽകൂടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ മനസ്ഥിതി വോട്ടുമൂലം അറിവാൻ ഞാൻ താല്പര്യപ്പെടുന്നു. പാസ്സാകുന്നെങ്കിൽ പാസ്സാകട്ടെ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പോകട്ടെ. എതായാലും ഞങ്ങൾ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിന്റെ ന്യായമായ എല്ലാ അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയും ന്യായമായ എല്ലാ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ കൂടിയും പ്രയത്നിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു ഫലിക്കുന്നതുവരെ ക്ഷമിച്ചിരിപ്പാൻ ഭാവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഉടനെ തന്നെ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പക്കൽ ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ പോകാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കാര്യം മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമേനിയേയും ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിനേയും അറിയിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർ കൂടി ഇതു് അറിഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

President.—I find this published in *the Cochin State Manual* regarding Cranganur. It is an authoritative publication.

"Cranganur is in fact a Principality subordinate to Cochin and not one of its Taluks. It is financially autonomous, but in all other respects it is administered as an integral part of the State. It pays a tribute of Rs. 6,900 to Cochin. Cranganur has its own Chief who is a Kshatriya by caste and who gets a fixed allowance from the Cranganur treasury for his own maintenance and that of the members of his family. The origin of this family is lost in the midst of antiquity. Its dynastic name is "Patinharedath Swaroopam". The members of this family perform the *tali* marriage and act the part of the father in the Zamorin's family. The Chief appears to have been feudatory sometimes to Cochin and at other times to the Zamorin. At the time the Portuguese arrived in Cochin Cranganur was under the Zamorin. But before the advent of the Dutch it appears to have passed over to Cochin".

There is no reference to any treaty here. But we find that it is entirely autonomous financially.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Can Cranganur impose its own taxes as its likes ?

President.—It is feudatory to Cochin. But the only thing is that the finances of the one have nothing to do with those of the other. They are separate. What you get from Cranganur you spend for Cranganur. Beyond that you don't take a pie.

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There is a general balance for Cranganur, and all the balance that accrues goes to that. Whenever there is a financial difficulty for paying allowance to the Rajah, &c., sometimes advances are made from the State funds. Sometimes we find it difficult to meet their maintenance and other expenses out of the fixed amounts allotted for that purpose. Sometimes certain amounts have to be lent as loans. We have already advanced a loan of Rs. 90 thousand, and I do not know how we can recover it. In the end I think we will have to write off the amount.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Why are these finances kept separate?

President.— It remained feudatory to Cochin. This was managed by the Rajah of Cochin from old days. Under the Paramount Power of the Maharajah of Cochin the Chief has no administrative power or anything of the sort. But we generally ask the Chief of Cranganur for sanction whenever we have to incur any expenditure. That is the practice going on.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What will the Government do, if he refuses sanction?

President.—There was no such instance of refusal till now.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—A very anomalous position indeed!

President.—It is only a matter of formal sanction. In no case has the request been refused.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—Mr. C. Achyutha Menon says thus in his budget speech:—

"The budget has, to my surprise, taken no account of the finances of Cranganur. I do not know if the omission was due to oversight or a mistaken view of the position of Cranganur. I am inclined to suspect the latter reason from the way in which Cranganur is spoken of in the last two *Administration Reports*. There Cranganur is described as a 'kind of Zemindari' which it decidedly is not. The position of Cranganur was differently understood and dealt with by administrators like Sir P. Rajagopalachari and Sir A. R. Banerji. As a matter of fact, Cranganur is a Principality tributary to Cochin, which is autonomous in financial matters and is, in other respects, treated for administrative convenience as a part of Cochin. The laws enacted in Cochin come into force automatically in Cranganur, and these laws are, for the most part, administered by Cochin officers. Such legislative and administrative arrangements exist in respect of similar subordinate Principalities in Hyderabad, Baroda, Kolhapur and other Native States, and also in respect of some minor States under the British Government. In regard to Cranganur, these arrangements were come to by mutual agreement in the time, and at the instance, of Colonel Munro. The Cochin Legislative Council Regulation is law in Cranganur as much as it is in Cochin, and under that law, Cranganur sends a representative to this Council. Such being the case, I fail to see any valid reason for excluding Cranganur affairs from the operations of this Council. Therefore, in justice to the people of Cranganur, who enjoy the same rights and privileges and shoulder the same burdens and responsibilities as the people of Cochin,

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it seems to me that the Cranganur finances should be dealt with in the general budget of Cochin in the same way as the narrative of Cranganur administration is dealt with in the General Administration Report of Cochin."

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—അതനുസരിച്ചു തന്നെയാണു് കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ബഡ്ജറ്റുകളുടെ ചേർത്തുതുടങ്ങിയതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു റിക്കാർഡ്സിന്റെ ഭാഗം കൂടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഒന്നു നോക്കണം.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു് —അതു പബ്ലിഷ് ചെയ്തുപോയതല്ലെ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിൽ ഭരണകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമായ പണം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ എന്തു വഴിയാണു് കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു് അറിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—അതു നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഉത്സാഹത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടും ശ്രമിക്കും.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—നാട്ടുകാർ ഉത്സാഹിച്ചിട്ടെന്താണു് ഫലം? ഒരു ഫലവും ഇല്ലല്ലൊ! അതല്ലെ ഇതുവരെയുള്ള അനുഭവം?

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—അപ്പോൾ ഇതു വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നാണൊ അഭിപ്രായം

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—അതെ; ലെജിസ്ലേറ്റീവ് അസംബ്ലിയിലൊ പ്രോവിൻഷ്യൽ കൌൺസിലുകളിലൊ നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ മെമ്പർമാരായിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—As it is constituted, no such arrangement exists. Indian States have no such representatives in the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils in India.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We all come under the Common wealth of India.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I said that, only with regard to this particular point, the relation is identical.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഇവിടെ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു ഒരു മെമ്പർ ഉണ്ടു്.

Token motion put and agreed to.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To 'omit the allotment of Rs. 200 for '1—Huzur—Subscriptions to Newspapers.'*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I don't move the motion. I only wish to know whether any donations are made to any paper; if so, the names of the papers.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No donation to any newspaper.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Are any reporters paid anything? If so, how much?

President.—We do not give anything to them. But a sum of rupees five hundred has been given to Mr. Satchit in connection with his Directory, and 100 copies were purchased.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is all right. It is altogether a different matter. I am very glad to hear that statement from the Hon'ble the Secretary to the Diwan. I have a purpose.

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The motion was considered withdrawn.

Question proposed: *That the demand for Rs. 199 be voted for by the House.*

Question put and agreed to.

2. Management and maintenance of the 'Irwin Park'—Rs. 3,923 (*contd.*).

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—With reference to this demand I would like to be informed of certain matters. Now, with reference to this, we are now discussing the maintenance of the 'Irwin Park' or the garden. I would like to know whether there was any provision made in the budget of this year for this garden or park. If so, which is the item in the budget, and what is the amount? If there was no provision in the budget, how was the expenditure met? Has this expenditure been classed by the Government as non-votable? If it is not classed as non-votable, which, I think, is not possible also, how was the expenditure incurred, from what item, and what is the total amount? Why is not a statement placed with regard to the expenditure incurred with reference to this? Was any portion of the amount spent for this transferred from any item either from the P. W. D. or from the Agricultural budget or any other major head; if so, has any appropriation statement been placed on the Table? That is so far as the capital expenditure with reference to the Park is concerned. From the nature of the admission made here, and from the nature of the discussion, I am given to understand that the maintenance has been going on from 15th Vrischigam 1105. We are now on the 17th of Medam. For the last five months the expenditure with regard to this has already been incurred. Why is our sanction now asked for for the expenditure already made? Why was no demand made at the earliest opportunity at the Dhanu Session, when the Department knew that the Department has to be maintained? I would like to be informed on these matters.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, it was thought very necessary that the Ernakulam foreshore has to be improved and maintained in a proper manner. And then I was asked to take up the work urgently and complete it before the visit of His Excellency.

I then submitted a detailed list of works to be done by the beginning of Chingam 1105, in which I included this work also. The estimated cost of the work was then found to be about 45,000 rupees. While sending this proposal, I said that the

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expenditure of the work could be met either from general savings of the year, or if that was not possible, to apply for additional allotment. The works were completed by Vrischigam of this year, but it was check-measured and final accounts were prepared only a few days ago. We then found that the actual expenditure on account of this work has come up to 48,000 rupees for all the works done in the Park including electric lights, pathways and roads. The amount which could be realised from the budget of this year is only under preparation, and we cannot be sure whether we will not able be to meet this expenditure from the general savings of this year. I then found that the amount that could be realised comes about to a lakh and 33 thousand rupees from the figures we have at present.

Now the policy hitherto followed is that, if, for a new work, the expenditure could be met from general savings, it was not the practice to place a statement on the Table. But in case it is found that an additional allotment is necessary to meet the expenditure then a statement used to be presented before the House. Since the expenditure on account of this work could be met from general savings, our impression was that we have not to place the statement on the Table. This is the reason why no statement was placed. Even if a statement has to be placed, it is still too early, because we have not closed the accounts finally. So there was no occasion hitherto to place the matter before the Council.

President.—Mr. Raman Menon will explain about the maintenance of the Park till now, and whether the payments to the gardeners and coolies were made, or whether they are kept in arrears.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Sir, soon after the Park was opened, it took some time to settle something definite about the establishment required for the maintenance of the garden. The matter was under correspondence for some time, and final orders were issued probably a few days before the Kumbham Session of the Council. There was not sufficient time to place the statement before the Council, and I also happened to be absent from the Council. That was the reason why this additional allotment was not placed before the Kumbham Session. Otherwise, it would have come into the Council. That was the earliest date on which this application for the additional allotment could have appeared.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—There was one meeting in Dhanu.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—We had not come to any definite conclusions then.

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President.—It was on the 20th of Vrischigam that the Viceroy visited, and on the 1st of Dhanu we met for the Council. Time was hardly sufficient, and the scheme about the maintenance and the actual establishment required was considered and settled just before the Kumbham Session. Then you were also absent in the Kumbham Session. What about their pay? Has it been paid or is it kept in arrears?

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Government have sanctioned an advance to make payments to the gardeners, etc., and if this additional allotment is sanctioned, the accounts can be adjusted.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—If the expenditure is met from the general savings, why the Council was kept ignorant of the cost of making the Park, Sir? Is this a general principle? If the expenditure for the Park is met from the general savings, the Council will never come to know of what actually the amount that was spent for it is.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is the principle on which we are discussing.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We are preparing statements of lapses and those statements are placed on the Table.

President.—Of course it was insisted that the Council's sanction was necessary for every transfer, and as a compromise, we came to the conclusion that the books may be placed on the Table

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—But those books will not disclose these facts.

President.—Books placed now on the Table will show that the amount has been transferred.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—The present case is not given there.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Then it follows that the Council may know of the work at the time of the next budget.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—In such emergent cases that is the only possible way.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I would point out one other matter, that this system is rather a dangerous one. This urgent necessity arose in the beginning of this year. We have after deliberate consideration passed the budget for specific purposes last year. That is to say, the Government came to us asking for leave to spend certain money for certain specified purposes. Even before anything had been spent out of this money, we find an emergent item of expenditure—an elaborate scheme coming up. I am not questioning its necessity; perhaps it was necessary. Now, is it not a vicious system to anticipate from the very

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beginning of the year, before anything had been spent at all, that vigorous savings could be expected from the monies voted by the Council for specific purposes and diverted to another purpose which was never in the contemplation of the Council at all? Even after definite agitation, the Government have not vouchsafed to us a Public Accounts Committee which could scrutinise expenditure. All that is given is a pile of books. Even assuming that, after elaborate and minute examination by the Members, who have the time, convenience and ability, they can understand these matters, I think it would be hardly fair to expect them to understand through these books. What I say is this. If, as a matter of fact, emergent expenditure has to be met, I can understand a few hundreds of rupees being used in this manner. When big items of expenditure come up like this, unless they are provided under the special provisions of the Regulations and Rules, would there not be great danger that there will be a big temptation for the Government not to execute many of the works sanctioned by this House? For instance, Rs. 50,000 was diverted from the funds provided for a specific work of public importance. This House understood the necessity of these works before sanctioning them. Nobody could say that the necessity evaporated within two or three days. Because we find that, just when we closed our sitting, this work was started, on the 1st of Chingam, so that it is difficult to imagine a necessity, which was seriously considered, evaporating so soon after. I can understand that exigencies might arise in the execution of works. But it will be a vicious practice to anticipate like this, because, when once money has been spent by the Department, it will be in the line of least resistance not to execute the particular works for which such monies were budgetted. Now, there was absolutely no reason why this amount should not have been asked as a special grant or even certified. I can understand that much of the amount could not have been asked for from the Council, because I believe there was no session between the 1st of Chingam and the 20th of Vrischigam. It was better to resort to certification rather than diverting the money which had been voted by us for specific purposes. I say in continuation of what I was saying, I believe during one of the previous Budget Sessions, that transfers of funds sanctioned for specific purposes must be made only after elaborate care and only after showing the plainest justification. The Council, as a whole, after a scrutiny of the budget, sanctioned certain works of public utility, and said that they ought to be done. They must be done unless there is the strongest reason for the contrary. Otherwise, what is the use of a vote of this House? We ask you to do certain works—

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work A, work B, work C, and so on. If you do not do it, what is the earthly use of the vote of this House? It may not be possible to do every work, but in such cases there should be the clearest explanation for utilising such money for some other emergent purposes. But to anticipate such a thing would show that perhaps the mandate of the House has not been fully and seriously considered. That is the reason why the Legislative Council should be given the full power to see that the money voted for specific purposes are never to be devoted for any other purpose. The whole procedure offends against the idea and authority of this House.

President.—All these questions came to our consideration in connection with the resolution that was tabled in this House. All the arguments now advanced were strenuously put forward. Then it was stated on behalf of the Government that such a system was unworkable, that such and such funds cannot be ear-marked. In the case of Anappara, I took special care. We have provided 3 lakhs of rupees for Anappara alone in this year's budget. Not a pie of it will be diverted for any other purpose.

With regard to other things, we should look to the exigencies of the administration, and the present question must be treated as an exceptional case and not as ordinary things. The Council was prorogued, and soon after, urgent arrangements had to be made in connection with the Viceroy's visit. This was considered a suitable thing, and work was proceeded with. Now you have been told that the accounts have not been closed.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—We are going directly against Standing Order No. 53 (ii) and (i) which run as follows:—

ii. "A need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year."

i. "The amount voted in the budget for a grant for which the vote of the Council is necessary is found to be insufficient for the purpose of the current year, or."

What the rule says is this. A work like this should have been done and the amount certified. It is for that purpose that the Government has been given powers under the Regulation. This is a very wrong thing to do. It is ugly because, here, in the beginning of the year, before you have ever tried to ascertain whether you could execute the works for which the Legislative Council has allotted money, you anticipate that there will be ample money, and you proceed on that basis.

President.—We anticipate that there may be savings. There are the general savings in the budget, and especially in the P. W. D. budget we used to get savings every year. Therefore instead of going in for additional allotments or certificated

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expenditure, we get the money for our purpose. If, however, when the time comes, the amount is not found sufficient, we may go in for additional allotment for the specified works.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Suppose a couple of lakhs of rupees have been allotted. One lakh or half a lakh has been spent for the work contemplated. There is thus a balance of one lakh and a half. There are no papers before the House to show what exactly has been spent and on what. When the one lakh and a half are exhausted, can you expect a man with ordinary sense of duty to come to the Council and say that the rest of the money has been directed?

President.—We all expect that the officers would have a due sense of responsibility.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—What we do want is a vigorous conception of their responsibility. When the Council says that this money should be spent for certain specific purposes, they should do so, or the Council should be told the reasons for not doing so. Otherwise, what is the use of our vote? We have voted three lakhs for a building last year. Now, if you are proceeding on these lines, we cannot even know what portion of that work was actually done. We have no means of scrutiny. Why should our vote be infringed upon? Why should the Government take such false steps? Why not appropriate money and say candidly that there was no time to come before the House? The difference is that in such a case the Public Works Department will not be embarassed. They will have all the money voted by the Council in their hands.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The responsibility of the Public Works Department is not to spend the allotment. They have to execute the works they have agreed to do.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—What I said was exactly the same, and we are absolutely at one on that point. We have provided for some specific purposes, and you should execute those works. Instead of utilising the funds for the very purposes for which they were intended, you utilise them for other works and eventually get embarassed for want of funds.

President.—Your complaint is that, when a new work is found absolutely necessary, the Government must anticipate the sanction of the Council, and if it is of an urgent nature, Government could spend it and place a statement on the Table. If there is time for obtaining the sanction of the Council for an additional allotment, the proper course is to put off the work and

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obtain the sanction of the Council, and never to anticipate any saving, and all that.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Anticipation involves other dangers.

President.—It seems that it is clearly against Standing Order No. 53, sections 1 and 2.

i. "The amount voted in the budget for a grant for which the vote of the Council is necessary is found to be insufficient for the purpose of the current year, or,

ii. "a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year."

What do you mean by the word 'service'?

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—Some new item of work under the major head.

President.—Then all that we have been doing is wrong. There is another view of the matter, which requires consideration, which shows that the Government was correct. Although we have got major heads, 'service' means 'major head,' and hence it is only a new service head.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is the reason. Why? The system now in vogue in the Departments is an old system, before the Council Regulation came into force. The Council Regulation has given no provision for transfers. Therefore, I insist that transfers must be done away with. As a rule, the new system has come into force with a controlling hand or eye given to the Council regarding expenditure. In the olden days, there was no such control. The only control was the Diwan's control. Therefore, we find that transfers were freely resorted to. Now, in addition to the Government, the Council has to be satisfied, and the Government takes only a secondary part in the control of finances, for, all appropriations must first come to the House, and if the House denies the appropriations, Government can carry them on, as if there is not the vote of the House. Special power has been given to the Government in case of emergency to cover the expenditure, and place a statement under section 16 (9). These are the new provisions. Therefore, it is all the better, if there be no transfers. But, it has to be admitted that, in some cases, transfers are necessary. Even in England transfers take place. But there is the Public Accounts Committee to scrutinise it. That is the reason why we pressed for a Public Accounts Committee, or to invest the Standing Finance Committee with power to scrutinise all votable items of expenditure. If such a thing has been in vogue, no such thing as this would ever take place, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Trippunithura. You come here, and you get a vote. You got

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a vote for 14 lakhs of rupees, and you also gave the details of how that money has to be utilised. You go and utilise the money in any way you please, and at the end of the year, you say how much of it was transferred for other purposes. You make transfers whenever you can and whenever you wish Now, over 48,000 rupees have been brought under transfer. What is the meaning of all this? The meaning is, that money has been spent without any sanction of the House or of the Diwan.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—The Heads of Departments have also power to effect transfers from one head to another head.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Now the Heads of Departments will be autocrats, as far as their budget heads are concerned. Now 14 lakhs are given to the Public Works Department and another 14 to the Education Department. They could do what they like without anybody knowing what they have done. And at the end of the year, they will say that we have transferred so much from A head to B head and from B head to C head, and so on.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Just to clear a misunderstanding, I shall inform the Hon'ble Member that this transfer was not made on my responsibility. I had taken the sanction of the Diwan for this, and also to meet the expenditure from general savings. It will be quite wrong to say that I did it on my own responsibility.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You are asking for a budget which is really no budget at all. What is a budget? A budget is an anticipation of expenditure and income. We are discussing only the expenditure side here. So these anticipations of expenditure are really no anticipations. It has been said that this transfer was made with the sanction of the Diwan, but I meet the Hon'ble Member with the argument that the transfer itself is not made. The Department sends a statement, and says that under item 60 I find that I can do this work. There will be so many thousands of rupees allotted for that work. He says that a transfer is very necessary for such and such a work, and that will be specifically sanctioned. Here you have not even made the transfer. Even the accounts are not yet closed. Therefore, you simply ask for a general permission.

President.—For the purposes of this work it is anticipated that there will be general savings.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Therefore, what has been done here? I say I will have some general savings. What those general savings will be I may not be able to say. I ask for a *carte-blanche* order from the Diwan to carry on a work. Probably I

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will meet it from my budget from general savings. Give me a *carte-blanche* order. Whatever it is, it will be put under the general screen of general savings. I put the word *screen*, because such large amounts of general savings will not come except at the sacrifice of some items of work.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That is why I said either from general savings or from additional allotments.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Have additional allotments. It will be in the regular way. If it is entirely met from general savings, we will scrutinise at the end of the year how many of the necessary items of work are dropped, are not attended to or not attempted this year for want of time or for want of other convenience to carry on that particular work. That statement we have called for, and I hope that will be ready when we come to the discussion of the Nelliampathy question. The rule also is incumbent upon you. Yesterday I made a statement that even the Diwan of Cochin is bound by law.

President.—Oh yes. He is not autocratic.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Under section 16 (4) the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of revenues or money relating to certain matters shall not be submitted to the vote of the Council. Subject to that provision—I am taking section 16 of the Regulation itself—not even rules are necessary in this case. 16 (4) is, that it shall be submitted to the Council. The following matters shall be submitted to the Council, and (6) is, subject to the provision, all proposals of our Government for appropriation of revenue or monies shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—No distinction of major head and minor head.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No distinction. If you propose to spend any money, unless it comes under the excepted provision, it must come before the Council in the shape of a demand for grant. Along with this you will read 53. The last section of the rule says, if you had no time to anticipate this expenditure and a new service is to be served, then present a supplementary grant. If it is found insufficient or a new need arises during the current year for which the vote of the Council is necessary, it may mean anything, it means everything—the appointment of a new person, the appointment of two or three clerks in any Department, something requiring expenditure.

President.—There are service heads, non-service heads, &c.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The section wants to cover everything. You take the other rule, Sir.

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President.—The rule you enunciated is the correct one.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Section 16 (6) gives you the law—all proposals of our Government for the appropriation of revenue or money. Without money you cannot carry on these things. If it is revenue, appropriation of revenue or money, for example, the revenue clolection from customs may be ear-marked. That will be appropriation for a purpose. So that, anything requiring money shall be submitted to the vote of the Council. If it is new service, it must come here. Let it be work service or service of any kind.

President.—All along the understanding has been that, when any amount has been voted by the House under a major head, there are 29 or 32 major heads coming in the budget, when a certain amount has been voted by the Council, we have always been understanding that that amount is available for expenditure in that Department.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Exactly.

President.—That amount is available for the various items of expenditure therein mentioned or for new works which are not anticipated.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is there we differ.

President.—That has been the practice. If that is wrong, we have to change.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—That is the rule. Here an amount is put in the budget for which the vote of the Council is necessary. We ask for the grant for one major head. So the grant is sanctioned.

President.—He is referring to the first clause. So that, you have voted for a grant, the grant is for a particular head—Public Works. When that amount is found not sufficient, you have to apply for additional allotment.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—That is what we are now doing also.

President.—That covers a case where an item of work has been anticipated and for which provision has been made in the budget. Then, in the course of the execution of the work, the amount provided is not found sufficient. That disposes of case number one. Now there may be another case. What is that? A new work not anticipated at the time of the budget at all is found to be urgently necessary. What are we to do? It won't come under clause 1. If a need arises for expenditure not contemplated, you come with an estimate in the Council and get it passed.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—That is provided by section 9.

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That is certification.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I shall make it clear. I got a hint from the Hon'ble Diwan Peishkar. Take 46 (2).

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—46 (1).

Mr. A. B. Salem.—46 (2) says that "each demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items"; so that, the Legislative Council is given information regarding every item of work, item by item, under the great demand, and, therefore, when the grant is passed, it must be taken to have been passed for each of those items specifically mentioned. If, within the item, you have got some money available, and money is required for some other item, it may lapse, or you may transfer. I am not compromising. I am saying, if an item, for which a thousand rupees is required, is sanctioned, and for another item Rs. 800 is sanctioned, and it so happens that, for the work for which Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned, you want only Rs. 900, and for the 800 you may want another Rs. 100, then you may transfer. Only in the case of these should such transfers happen. But never transfer anything to a new item not contemplated by the House.

President.—May I draw your attention to clause (1) of Rule 46? "A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant for each Department of the Government," etc.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is the procedure.

President.—46 (2) will refer to the demand. We demand that amount; you say, you have it, you shall have the demand, or you are not giving it, or you are going to give only a part of the amount. Now, in the budget, the demand is made for each Department, and we come before the Council. We put the demand for sanction, and you sanction.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If you had only come to the House and said, 'we ask Rs. 40,000 for the D. P. W.,' at once the law will stand against you. What are the statements it should contain?' You cannot make such a demand. You use the word demand as a generic name to the whole of the details. What is the demand? At once the question will be asked. Each demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant. That is the position that the Chair has just now said. It shall contain a statement of the detailed estimates under each grant divided into items. Supposing, Sir, a case in which the Government blundered and promised never to blunder again, in the case of a particular item, the demand for the paywards in the hospital, Rs. 40,000 was demanded, and Rs. 20,000 was granted, and the Government accepted the cut. Nevertheless Government spent Rs. 45,000, and Rs. 25,000 came up for question. We had a hot

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discussion, and an assurance was given that such things would never take place. If the Government accepts the cut and then spends it, it makes the sin greater. A definite promise was made, and on that ground we passed over that item. In the statement, you give items, and you find that items nos. 4 and 5 are not wanted. Those items are depleted. Can the Government say that we carried on that work because we had general savings, and the Government has accepted or not accepted? Government may nevertheless say, 'we don't accept the view of the House. So we will appropriate the money'. They have got the provision in 16 (7). "The Council may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or reduce the amount therein referred to either by a lump sum reduction or by the omission or reduction of any particular item or items of expenditure of which the grant is composed".

Therefore, all provisions have been made in the law. All the powers which originally were in the control of the finances of the State have been passed on to the Council. That is the reason why we submitted, let us have a Public Accounts Committee to scrutinise the course of expenditure of votable items, and we can understand now that Government wants to shift for themselves as they do now. We can understand why that demand is resisted. I can very well understand why the Finance Member strongly and stoutly opposes such things. Because such transfer, etc., cannot take place, if we have a Public Accounts Committee. I can meet every point that the Hon'ble the Chief Engineer has said in this House.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I shall just make a correction. The Member said a cut of Rs. 20,000 was made in the demand for the payward, and later Government spent Rs. 45,000. It is not correct.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then how much was spent?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We have not spent more than Rs. 25,000.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Rs. 25,000 in addition to what was granted.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We had spent only about Rs. 25,000. Only Rs. 5,000 more. We tried our very best. Don't make incorrect statements.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I don't remember the amount. But more than the amount sanctioned here was spent.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—With reference to the question of grants here, much depends upon the correct interpretation of the rule. Rule 46 says: A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of Government."

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Before that let us see Rule 53 (1). The main case in which the additional grant may be applied for is if "the amount voted in the budget for a grant for which the

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vote of the Council is necessary is found to be insufficient for the purpose of the current year."

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You cannot carry on that expenditure.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—That grant is insufficient for the purpose for which it was voted.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—We don't object for three years consecutively.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—If you distinctly understand the real significance of that, you won't laugh. Under Rule 46 (1) the grant is in respect of the requirements of each Department, and that is put in the form of a demand.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—It is doubtful.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—I shall show you. The entire demand made by a Department is found to be insufficient for the working of that Department for the current year. That is the real meaning.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I shall correct. There are estimates. The Hon'ble Member is not familiar with that. The Hon'ble Member may know that there are estimates in which only a portion is allotted for the current year, and another portion is to be allotted for the next year, and so spread over for a number of years. If any such works come, suppose the Government say we want some more money. We have got a particular case in the Kattur road or the Nelliampathi road for which we have allotted Rs. 28,000 for the current year. If it is found to be insufficient, you come for additional allotment. It should not be stretched. I don't know whether the meaning will hold that the entire demand is for the current year. It is only if you are going to exceed money over and above the total demand that you should come here. If, in any item, you want to add some more, you will exceed the demand. Naturally you have general savings, and you say that we have got sufficient funds, we will not come to the House. We will allot anything we like. If it is for anything for which the general sanction of the House is there, then we may. I would, for myself, concede that it would be legitimate on the part of the Government. If it is for things not sanctioned to take a *carte-blanche* order, I would certainly oppose that.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The contention that is put forward on the other side is that the word 'grant' there actually means a demand of the whole Department. It is very doubtful whether the rule itself contemplates it. I find the word 'grant' used in different senses. Rule 53 does not make any mention of the demand at all. Coming to Rule 46 (1) "A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of Government: Provided that the Finance Member may in his discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments

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or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments." The word 'demand' is emphasised. Coming to Clause 2: "Each demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items." What is the meaning of the word 'grant' in the second part of the Rule?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Demand and grant are the same.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Does it mean the whole grant for the Department or the grant for each detailed estimate? What is the meaning of the detailed estimate under each grant?

President.—You have got total grants. Total grant must be made up of a number of small grants. Then you use the expression 'each demand'.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—My submission is this word 'grant' does not mean total grant. It may mean both. In the Public Works Department there will be grants for all these Departments. When the whole thing is put up, and when the whole demand is made, you may say total grant. Rule 53 does not make mention of major and minor demand, but simply says grant. Grant includes major and minor heads.

President.—Please read 47 (2). "The voting of demands for grants." You know the practice here. The Member for Public Works or the Revenue Member says 'I move for a grant of so many rupees', and it is followed by an explanatory statement that this amount is made up of such and such items. The demand is for the whole grant. Then we scrutinise all these items of the grant, and then say, remove this or that or cut, and finally the grant is subjected to the vote of the House and passed. That rule is adopted.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—As a concrete instance, suppose the Public Works Department makes a total demand of Rs.14 lakhs made up of several minor grants. Suppose the Council rejects and says that a work need not be taken up at all, and this 14 lakhs minus two lakhs alone is passed. If the other interpretation is allowed, the Government can, the very next day, spend 2 lakhs disallowed by the Council for that Department. If the rule is to be interpreted like that, the Government can very well do that.

President.—The Council has said this is unnecessary. If it is spent, then it is flouting the wishes of the Council.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—If that is the interpretation adopted, Government can do that.

President.—We are trying to understand what a demand is, total grant, each grant and all that. The demand is made for the entire sum of, say, 14 lakhs or 15 lakhs, which is required for that Department. It consists of a number of items, and then we come to the whole question of each item under one head.

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A portion may be allotted, and ultimately what is it that is passed by the Council? Either the demand in its entirety or reduced by a certain amount. Where is the scope for a separate demand here?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The two words 'demand' and 'grant' are easily explained. When you come with a proposal, you make a demand. You demand for so much money. It comes to the Council and it becomes a grant.

President.—'Voting of demands for grants.' The demand is simply 'I demand this grant.' That is the meaning. 'I demand a grant of 5 lakhs of rupees'. That is a demand. The demand must always imply a grant.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The demand may imply a refusal. We may refuse. What is granted or allowed by the House is a grant.

President.—There is no specific meaning or importance to be attached to the word 'grant'. The demand must always be followed by a grant. Without a grant there is no demand. You demand a grant. I demand a grant of 5 lakhs. The grant may be moved.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What will it become supposing we refuse?

President.—The demand is voted down.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Will it become a grant?

President.—No grant arises here.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—There is nothing in a word.

President.—For the purposes of a demand a grant is necessarily implied. The demand is for a grant. I demand a grant of 14 lakhs of rupees. It does not make any difference at all. Anyway we have made it clear.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It should not be made to mean that for any purpose that the Government likes money can be diverted. For a new work, even if you have got general saving, it can never be diverted.

President.—That is a precautionary measure that we have adopted. Of course, in view of the precedents, monies voted for a particular purpose are used for another purpose. Three lakhs are voted for Anappara, no amount should be diverted. What does that show? That shows the practice in the matter of diverting funds.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I also want to bring to the notice of the House that, when you think of diverting these funds, you always carry with it a sanction to divert it to some other sanctioned heads. But when a new work is contemplated, how can there be a diversion? Diversion must be from one channel to

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another channel. You want to construct a new channel and divert. That certainly is putting an interpretation which certainly is not warranted.

President.—You may even further say, well, we have sanctioned an amount under a head of expenditure. But for that particular head we have sanctioned only a specific amount. You cannot utilise any larger amount without the vote of the House.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is the reason why in all popular Governments money is diverted from one sanctioned head to another sanctioned head—from excess to deficit. But both heads are sanctioned. It should not be stretched to mean that you can take money from a sanctioned head into an unsanctioned head, uncontemplated head.

President.—The only convention is that a statement must be placed before the House.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is, if it is emergent.

President.—If it is not emergent, so far as that Department is concerned, you will have to consider it as emergent expenditure. Even such a case is contemplated.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I do not concede it is emergent expenditure.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Just one word on a point of information. Does our vote during the Budget Session simply mean that, when the Government asks us money for certain specific items and we vote those monies, it means that the Government simply means nothing? 10 lakhs we want for the works A, B, C and D, particular works. You come to us and ask for money. You take 10 lakhs. If the present construction is true, you can go home and spend all that on E, F, G and H. You need not spend for A, B, C and D at all.

President.—That is unreasonable. We have got a certain sense of responsibility, and will we omit all the budgetted items, catch hold of unbudgetted items and spend all that money?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You know, Sir, the difference between a hypothetical case, in an argument on construction, and your reasonableness. I ask have you got the power, that is the question. When you consider the question of power and authority, the most extreme case must be considered. I am asking you, on the hypothesis mentioned above, can you go home and omit A, B, C and D and spend for E, F, G and H? Does not your construction mean that? Suppose the Viceroy is coming or His Majesty is coming. Three lakhs have been budgetted for building work for the year. Will it be proper to spend building money for the visits? We voted a special grant. We have the

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power. What is the use of any vote by the Council, if no attention is to be paid to it? We must contemplate extreme cases, and this is a pretty extreme case.

President.—You must have heard Mr. Salem admitting that transfers should be allowed.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I don't want to depend on Mr. Salem's grounds of argument. You will kindly realise you are the President and the Head of the Government. You must treat seriously the votes of the House, or don't ask ask for them. Suppose we cut one of your demands, as we cut the hospital affair. Suppose you go and spend. If your construction is right, what is there to prevent you from spending as much money as you want on that? Why should you certify at all? The whole procedure looks like a stratagem. Why should this odium be incurred?

The grant has been sanctioned. We have spent it, and we have nothing more to say. Is that the construction? And when we ask you for the details of expenditure, you don't give them.

President.—Is it your position that the demands should be granted with reference to each and every item?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—When you ask one thing, I ask the contrary thing. Is it your case, Sir, that our vote is zero? If you mean that our vote is on the totality of the grant, then what is the earthly use of voting on demand?

President.—One thing I should say. Now the Public Works Department comes for 14 lakhs of rupees. You allow only 10 lakhs. Do you mean to say that this 10 lakhs should be spent on the items for which it was budgetted?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Even that 10 lakhs you cannot spend for any purpose. This 10 lakhs might have been sanctioned for irrigation, for improvement of roads, for the construction of buildings, etc. Suppose the Chief Engineer finds that Cochin should have a sky-scraper. You could very well have it. What is the constitutional difficulty in your way of doing it with the funds sanctioned for roads, irrigation, etc.?

President.—That is unreasonable. I do not generally allow it to be spent like that.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am only showing the *reductio ad absurdum*. It would simply mean that our votes are nothing.

President.—This is not the first time that similar complaints are made here. At any rate, for the future working, let us have details placed.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—If necessary, further discussion may be put off for to-morrow.

President.—It is only for the purpose of practical working. It is not the first time that it is being represented by Members that funds are being diverted, and that they are coming here simply to vote.

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Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—What I stated was that the language of the section is capable of the interpretation that is put forward.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—We must always have a reasonable construction.

President.—In all the demands there are a number of items, say Public Works. If the amount has been ear-marked for each of those items, then it won't be diverted. If the vote means that each item has been taken into account and the amount specified for that item alone has been sanctioned by the House, then it would not lead to this diversion or transference of items.

Mr. V. K Kochunni Menon.—I do not think that there is much room for doubt upon this. The construction put upon that by either side seems to be perfectly correct.

President.—There is the precaution, as Mr. Salem said. Transfers are all allowed in all Provincial Governments. The only thing is that, when irregularities like these are pointed out, they say you ought not to have allowed them.

Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.—According to Mr. Salem transfer can be effected from one sanctioned head to another sanctioned head. Here we can take for transfer any head.

President.—In the Public Works Department and the Excise Department we don't go into the minor heads under the major heads. I mean this is the practice.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—No proposal for the appropriation of any money shall be made except on the recommendation of the Government, and it is the Government that prepares the budget. Each item is detailed there, so that the House may be in full possession of the facts when that budget is taken into consideration, as the House is not otherwise expected to know the necessity and details of each item. As soon as the grant is sanctioned, the Government again scrutinises the urgency, etc., of the items to vote or voted. In fact the Government think twice before they spend the amount. Sometimes it so happens that another more important work is to be attended to. In such cases the amounts are at times transferred. That is what we have been following. The Council has sanctioned the grant and it is on the information furnished by the Government that they have sanctioned the grant. So when the Government finds that there is more urgent work to be taken up, they do so.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Does the law allow it?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The law does not allow it. According to the Hon'ble Member you can scrape the whole thing. The Regulation says that, if any new work, any new thing is to be

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attended to, you must go to the House and satisfy the House or at least try to satisfy the House. If the House is satisfied, you will have its vote for it. If the House is not satisfied, you must certify. Therefore, there are only 2 ways of satisfying the House. One is to certify, and the other taking the vote of the Council. According to the Finance Member's dictum, "we shall go on our own way diverting by transfer or by misappropriation or by appropriation, whatever it is, that will be making the whole Regulation into a scrap of paper.

President.—This is not a Budget Session. 71 items are there. We are now on the question of providing funds for the maintenance of a garden. Now, we are on the question of principle.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know, Sir, whether you are discussing the point on principle? Of course all this discussion involves a point of order, and if you propose a ruling on that point, then I have to say something on it.

President.—No point of order.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My point is only this. If you interpret it in your own way, it has far-reaching consequences.

President.—As a matter of practice, we have been doing it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Why this was not brought during the time of the Budget Session?

President.—After the session was over, we seriously thought about the arrangements for the Viceroy's visit.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—But during the Budget Session, I remember to have seen a plan of the 'Irwin Park'. So, before the Budget Session this idea was in the contemplation of the Government.

President.—The matter was seriously taken into consideration only in the beginning of the year.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,923 for the management and maintenance of the Irwin Park by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—സർ, പട്ടണവാസികളുടെ വിനോദത്തിനും ആനന്ദത്തിനുമായി പണം വാരിക്കോരി ചിലവിടുന്നതിനോടൊപ്പം ഗ്രാമവാസികളുടെ സുഖമായ ജീവിതത്തിനുള്ള അത്യന്തം ജീവരക്ഷയ്ക്കു് അത്യാവശ്യമായകാര്യങ്ങളിൽകൂടി ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഉണർത്തുവാനായിട്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ടോക്കൺ മോഷൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിൽ നിന്നും വന്നാൽ വല്ലപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും അവിടെപോയി കാറോല്ലാമെന്ന സമാധാനമുള്ള എനിക്കു്, ഈ പാക്ക് വേണമെന്നോ മെമ്പറന്മാരോടു് ആലോചിക്കാതെ ചിലവു ചെയ്തതുശരിയായില്ല എന്നുള്ളതിലൊ എനിക്കു് അഭിനാഭിപ്രായമില്ല. ഗ്രാമവാസികളുടെ ഇടയിൽ പലവിധത്തിലും അക്ഷേ

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പം ഉണ്ട്. വലിയ വലിയ പട്ടണങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അല്ലാതെ ഗ്രാമാവശ്യങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽഗവമ്മെണ്ട് തീരെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ് അവരുടെ ആക്ഷേപം. കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിലും അതിന്റെ പരിസരങ്ങളിലും കൃഷിക്കുവേണ്ട സൌകര്യമാണ് പ്രധാനമായി വേണ്ടതു്. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ പ്രധാന ഭക്ഷണസാധനം അരിയാണല്ലൊ? നെല്ലുവിളഞ്ഞെങ്കിലെ അരികിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ നെൽകൃഷിക്കുസൌകര്യമുള്ള എല്ലാദിക്കിലും അതിനുവേണ്ട സൌകര്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ കടമയാണ്. നെൽകൃഷിയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരും പരിസരങ്ങളും വളരെ മോശമായ നിലയിലാണ് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എം. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.—ഇതേവരെ ഒരു ജനറൽ സ്റ്റോറുമെണ്ടെകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതല്ലാതെ അവിടെ ഇല്ലാത്തതെന്തെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—വാദത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അതു ഞാൻ അനേഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അതു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ചുമതല അല്ലേ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എം. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.—എന്താണ് ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു പറയുക.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ —കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിൽ പല്ലാറു് എന്നൊരു വില്ലേജുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ പല്ലാറിനു മാത്രമെ എകദേശമെങ്കിലും രക്ഷകിട്ടുന്നുള്ളു. കരുപ്പടന്നയുടേയും പല്ലാറിന്റെയും വടക്കെ അറവും തെക്കെ അറവും കൃഷ്ണൻകോട്ടയും ചാൽവെട്ടി ബന്ധിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള അതായതു് കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരേയും മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കിലേയും കൃഷി വളരെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുമെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഇരിപ്പൂവു കൃഷി ചെയ്യാനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി രണ്ടുമൂന്നു മാസങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു് കുറെ അധികം ചോദ്യം ഞാൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം വഹിക്കുന്ന മെംബറിനെങ്കിലും അയച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. വർഷക്കാലങ്ങളിൽ അതായതു് മലവെള്ളം പൊങ്ങുന്ന കാലങ്ങളിൽ മിക്കവാറും ഇവിടങ്ങളിലെ കൃഷി നശിച്ചുപോവുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. നശിക്കാതെ ഒന്നരണ്ടു കൊല്ലങ്ങളിൽ കിട്ടിയാലും വിളവു മോശമായിരിക്കും. കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂരിൽ പല്ലാറു വില്ലേജു മാത്രമെ ഇതിൽ പെടുകയുള്ളു. ഈ ചാൽവെട്ടുന്നതായാൽ വടമ, മുതലായ പല വില്ലേജുകൾക്കും ഗുണം കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഇതിന്മേൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഉടനെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെ പരാതിയും അപേക്ഷയും വളരെ മുമ്പുതന്നെ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവു്. ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഞാൻ രണ്ടുമൂന്നു മാസങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പായി ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ അയച്ചിട്ടും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് അതിനെപ്പറ്റി എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു അനേഷണം നടത്തിയതായി അറിവില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു് വീണ്ടും അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. A.B. Salem.—I may only say, Sir, that, with reference to this total cut, I will press it to a division.

President.—Should we not maintain it also?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The visit of the Viceroy was contemplated long before the Budget Session, and the idea of the Park was there during the Budget Session. No lump sum provision was asked for during the Budget Session. That the foreshore

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was to be put right in connection with the Viceroy's visit was mooted, according to the Chief Engineer, in Chingam. I say, no. There were plans here, with reference to it, inside this House, which we all saw, and which we all approved, and which we were all glad to see, at the time of the last Budget Session. Therefore, there was nothing wrong in asking for a grant of a lakh of rupees to be spent upon the foreshore or in Ernakulam in connection with the Viceroy's visit. The Government failed to do so. Not only that. When, in Chingam, the Government knew the budget had come and gone, why did not the Government call a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of this House, which can be called at any time Government wants to come and discuss this matter? The Government did not place this demand even before the Standing Finance Committee. The Standing Finance Committee is a small miniature institution of this House. If that is ignored, then I say there is no use of the existence of that institution. I ask the Government for a reply. Even to-day, they have not given a reply. Then, I ask a further question, why was not the information given to the Standing Finance Committee. No attempt was made by the Government. If the Government, in view of the emergent nature of the expenditure, had no time to consult the House, we would have supported it. Now the Government's idea is that we can meet by general savings, and we are not prepared to have such amount of savings effected for the purpose of covering this expenditure. Without undertaking any one sanctioned expenditure, you transfer it to some other work and say that saving is effected. And it must be a fairly big figure. We sanction the expenditure, and you say we shall find savings there, here and everywhere, and find that money. That will not be a fair attitude, and it will be an attitude that will be condemned by this portion of the House. And then, Sir, the next point is that transfers are not yet effected. The next point and the only point that I wish to take is that given by an Hon'ble Member of this House, the Deputy President. The Hon'ble Member asked the House why this House should sanction the maintenance charges of a Park, the existence of which the House does not know. I think that question remains unanswered. There has been some opinion to turn it into a token cut. A token cut will not serve the purpose. It should be a total cut, because, if a total cut is made, the Government will have to certify it, and will have to satisfy itself that the expenditure is necessary, and that would be good for the Government to review the proper exercise of its authority. And when the Government comes to certify, some direction will be given to the Departments as to the difficulties put before the Government by these questions,

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It is for that reason that I ask every Hon'ble Member of this House to vote this grant down.

Several other remarks were also made here. Of course, nobody was invited to the opening of the Park. I don't press my cut upon that, but upon this constitutional question, I press this cut. Therefore, there is no use of blaming the Government for that. We have to talk to those behind the screen from this side of the screen. I know it is due to those on that side of the screen that the prominent Members of the Legislative Council have been ignored. Where else can we go? We are not talking for you, Sir, but for those who are on that side of the screen. Therefore, on all these points I request that the expenditure for the maintenance of the Irwin Park be voted down by this House.

President.—Anybody to speak on the official bench? It should not appear that the Government Member had no opportunity to say. You are replying. Isn't it, Mr. Salem?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Yes, Sir.

President.—The question before the House is that the additional allotment of Rs. 3,923 for the management and maintenance of the Irwin Park be omitted.

Question put and agreed to, Government voting against.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided: Ayes 26, Noes 11 and Neutral 1.

Ayes.

1 Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar
2 ,, K. J. Antony
3 ,, K. Ayyappan
4 ,, C. Barton Wright
5 ,, M. A. Chakko
6 ,, P. C. Chanchan
7 ,, A. Eachara Menon
8 Dr. A. G. Menon
9 Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar
10 ,, E. Ikkanda Warriar
11 ,, K. P. Kannan Nayar
12 ,, V. K. Kochunni Menon
13 ,, P. Krishna Menon
14 Mr. T. K. Nayar
15 ,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan
16 ,, A. K. Kunhi Moideen
17 ,, C. A. Kunjunni Raja
18 ,, C. J. Mathew
19 ,, K. Mohamed Seethi
20 ,, Ouseph P. Kundukulam
21 ,, V. D. Ouseph
22 ,, M. K. Raman
23 Dr. A. R. Menon
24 Mr. A. B. Salem
25 ,, Thomas Manjuran
26 Dr. E. A. Veigas

Noes.

1 Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
2 ,, T. K. Krishna Menon
3 ,, T. M. Krishna Menon
4 ,, K. Krishna Pisharodi
5 Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai
6 Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon
7 Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar
8 ,, I. Raman Menon
9 Rama Varmha Tampuran
10 Mr. A. Sankara Menon
11 Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese

Neutral.

1 Mrs. G. Pavitran.

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The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p.m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

3. XIII.—General Administration—1—Huzur—Service Labels—Rs. 300.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 300 under 'XIII—General Administration—1—Huzur—Service Labels'. The budget grant for the current year under the head is Rs. 950. As usual, a sum of Rs. 175 was set apart for the Diwan's personal staff, leaving only a sum of Rs. 775 for the use of the Huzur office. The volume of correspondence has been on the increase, and a sum of Rs. 701—4—0 has been spent so far, and the balance left is found to be insufficient for the remaining months of the year. Hence the additional allotment of Rs. 300, which, I hope, the House will be pleased to grant.

Question proposed: *That the additional demand be passed.*

Question put and agreed to.

4. XIII.—General Administration—IV—Legislative Council—Purchase and repair of furniture—Rs. 400.

Deputy President.—Then item No. 7.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 400 under 'XIII—General Administration—IV—Legislative Council—Purchase and repair of furniture'. The furniture belonging to the Council require polishing, repair, etc. The cost of this is estimated to come to Rs. 400. The allotment for the purchase of furniture is only Rs. 200, out of which Rs. 123 has already been spent. Since the work has to be executed at an early date, the additional allotment may be sanctioned.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I oppose this motion simply to bring to the notice of the President the unsatisfactory nature of the tiffin arrangements in this House. Practically speaking, there was no arrangement at all. For a bottle of soda, we had to go outside. I hope this will be taken into consideration by the President. For the sake of bringing this to the notice of the President, I opposed this motion.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The demand is for furniture.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Never mind. The demand comes under the Legislative Council.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—When furnishing other things, this may also be furnished.

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Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The Secretary cannot force any one to come and cater in this House.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The Secretary never brought this before the House.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The members knew of the absence of any caterer and the reasons for it long before the Secretary came to know anything about these. The man who wears the shoes knows where they pinch; that is why no one is here.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—With the permission of the House I withdraw the motion.

Question proposed: *That the additional demand be granted.*

Question put and agreed to.

5. XIV—Accounts and Finance—Service Labels—Rs. 500.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Sir, I deg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 500 under 'Accounts anb Finance—Service Labels'. The allotment of Rs. 800 provided thereunder in the budget estimate has been completely exhausted mainly due to increased correspondence and the increase in the number of registered covers sent from the Department. A word of explanation may perhaps be necessary to account for the increase in correspondence. In the closing months of the last year it was ordered that all arrear bills should be got pre-audited in my office. As a result, numerous bills are being received from the several drawing officers which have often to be returned with objections before payment order can be made. When all objections are satisfied, they have to be passed and returned from this office to the several officers duly registered. I need hardly state that this process involves a lot of correspondence and consequent increase in the expenditure on 'service labels' —more than 2,000 bills having been received for pre-audit in the current year. It is anticipated that a sum of Rs. 500 more may roughly be required for meeting the requirement of the remaining months of the year. I request that the allotment additionally required by me may be granted.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for 'XIV—Accounts and Finance—Service Labels' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I do not know why there are complaints of delay about bills presented by many people to the Government. Of course, some delay cannot be avoided, but unnecessary delay can be avoided.

Then, I want to bring a few facts with regard to the new practice that has been adopted by the Government—of course, it must be with the approval of the Finance Member—to recover

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monies, appropriated by criminals, from persons who are not aware of it. Defalcations have been taking place in the State, and the latest case was—I am not speaking of the Excise defalcation, because it is sub-judice—the one that took place in the Stamp Superintendent's Office. The conviction took place, and the man who took the money has been punished, and the result is that a number of officers who have served there, in the past, are being asked to refund the amounts according to certain proportions of the defalcation that took place during their time. That is a business which needs looking into. If a criminal gets into your house and robs you of something, another gave you to keep it in safe custody—the law is—the Hon'ble the Law Member may correct me, if I am wrong—that you must take care of it as you will take care of your own property. If you are robbed, and you have taken every precaution, you cannot be asked to make good that amount, which was kept under safe custody. Here, without any inquiry or even without calling upon them for statements, I think, they are asked, even pensioners are asked, to make good such and such an amount, and if they will not make good, their pensions will be cut down.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—This is wrong information. So far, nobody has been asked to refund.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am very glad. I was stunned when I got the information. I am glad it is not so.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—The audit has just been over, and for obtaining the necessary explanation it is being circulated. It has reached at that stage only.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is all right. But then, why is it circulated?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—To see exactly whether they have been at fault.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then, in such a case, I do not wish to press the matter. Hence I withdraw the cut motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Question proposed: *That the additional allotment asked for be granted.*

Question put and agreed to.

6. XV.—Law and Justice—C—Criminal Justice—Rs. 485.

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—Sir, I beg to move for an additional grant of Rs. 485 under 'Criminal Justice'. This is asked for under these heads:—

Travelling Allowance.—The allotment under 'Travelling Allowance' is Rs. 3,600. The expenditure up to the end of Kumbham has come to Rs. 2,350—12—0. The amount of

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bills to be cashed in Meenam comes to Rs. 321—8—0. Thus the expenditure in the first eight months of the year comes to Rs. 2,672—4—0, and the balance available for the next four months will only be Rs. 927—12—0. Based on the monthly average the amount required for four months will be Rs. 1,336. An additional allotment of Rs. 400 may, therefore, be sanctioned. *Some First Class Cases of the Chittur Taluk were transferred to the Special First Class Magistrate of Trichur. The parties in the cases requested that the cases might be posted in their native villages, and the District Magistrate allowed the Trichur Special First Class Magistrate to try those cases in some convenient centres in the Chittur Taluk.* The Mukundapuram Magistrate, Mr. C. V. Narayana Ayyar, is quite new to the place and he was moving freely to get himself acquainted with the condition of the localities within his jurisdiction. The above are the two principal reasons for the increase of expenditure under 'Travelling Allowance' now asked for.

The allotment under 'Conveyance charge of corpses and wounded persons' is Rs. 130. The expenditure for the first seven months has come to Rs. 116—12—9. Vouchers to the extent of about Rs. 25 are pending payment at present in the several Courts. The expenditure for the remaining five months has also to be provided for. An additional allotment of Rs. 70 is, therefore, asked for.

The allotment under 'Burial and funeral charge of paupers' is only Rs. 75 of which Rs. 44 has been spent up to date. The balance available is only Rs. 31. An additional allotment of Rs. 15 may be, therefore, sanctioned under 'Burial and funeral charges'.

The increase in the number of accidental deaths and pauper deaths during the year accounts for the increase under 'Conveyance charge of corpses and wounded persons' and under 'Burial charges'.

I, therefore, request that the additional allotment of Rs. 485 be granted.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 485 for 'C. Criminal Justice' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know how much from the allotment under 'Travelling Allowance' will go to the Magistrate?

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—I am sorry that I am not in a position to give the information.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We asked for the information at the Standing Finance Committee meeting, and then it was said that it would be furnished when the Council meets.

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What was the purpose for which the Magistrate toured about? Do other Magistrates tour about like this?

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—He was newly appointed to the post.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Do other Magistrates, when they are newly appointed, tour about like this?

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—That is a different matter. Anyhow this Magistrate has done so, and the matter had to be considered, and Government thought it right to give him the travelling allowance.

As regards the particulars, we had asked the District Magistrate about that. But no reply has yet been received.

Motion was withdrawn with leave.

Question proposed: *That the additional allotment asked for be granted.*

Question put and agreed to.

7. XVI.—Jails—1—Central Jail—Miscellaneous—Rs. 150.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 150 under 'XVI—Jails—1—Central Jail—Miscellaneous.' The amount is required for the purchase of a revolver and cartridges for the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichur. In the execution of his duties he has to come across dangerous criminals, and for self-protection he has to be supplied with a revolver. The present weapon has become too old, and it has to be replaced by an up-to-date one. This expenditure was not anticipated at the time of framing the budget for the current year, and hence no provision was made. Hence the additional allotment of Rs. 150 is necessary, which, I hope, this House will grant. I may also submit, for the information of this House, that the matter was placed before the Standing Finance Committee for scrutiny.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 150 for 'Jails' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I wish to know how prisoners are classified in our jails. These are days when we cannot know of how many political prisoners we will have to deal with. We are anxious to see whether our Government is moving on the lines on which other Governments have gone. In India many classifications are being made in the jail, in view of the large number of political prisoners coming into the jails. We want to know whether there is any move to adopt any classifications

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such as A, B and C, and whether this matter is under consideration.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—The Jail Committee has not said anything about that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It was prior to such movements in India. In Madras with great difficulty they have adopted it and brought it into force.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is no such classification, and there is no proposal before the Government to make such classification.

The motion was withdrawn with leave.

Question proposed: *That the additional grant be granted.*

Question put and agreed to.

8. XXII—Vaccination—cost of lymph—Rs. 4,000.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Sir, I rise to apply for a supplementary grant of Rs. 4,000 under "XXII—Vaccination—cost of lymph." The additional allotment is required for the cost of extra quantity of lymph purchased to carry on an extensive campaign of vaccination in the rural parts of the State. The budget allotment under this head has already been exceeded by Rs. 1,794, and a further sum of Rs. 2,000 will be required for the remaining part of the year, aggregating in round figures Rs. 4,000 to be provided for under this head. I request that sanction may be accorded for this amount.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Does this four thousand include Municipal contribution?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for 'cost of lymph' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, this demand naturally brings forward a discussion on the policy adopted by the Government in handling this small-pox epidemic, and I also want to know the measures adopted by the Government and the Municipalities to fight this epidemic. If I understand rightly, Sir, it is said there will be periodically an epidemic, a periodical visitation of this dire disease takes place everywhere. Medical opinion should have been brought to bear upon the subject, even before the epidemic actually broke out. I do not know whether, in our State, our expert advisers to the Government have pressed it upon the Government that an outbreak of small-pox might be likely according to the small-pox waves or statistics that have been studied or that ought to have been studied by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and the authorities who advise on medical matters to our Government. If such an advice had been tendered to the Government, I would respectfully ask what

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precautionary measures have been taken in time to prevent the outbreak in our midst? Good medical authorities have agreed that the outbreak of small-pox could more or less be foreseen and prevention resorted to at once. There is a periodical wave once in so many years, and small-pox breaks out. That is the information I have gathered. There is a medical officer and there are medical people here. They can say their opinion.

We want to know what preventive measures were taken to fight the evil. When the epidemic broke out, you should come out with a compulsory law of vaccination. We do not know whether vaccinators have gone throughout the State vaccinating people. Perhaps, when they go to some localities, the people may be afraid and may not allow them to be vaccinated. All these difficulties will arise, when you handle the disease that has broken out in the country. You know the toll that has been taken, and families have been wiped out. I know a family where five or six deaths have occurred. Such incidents have taken place in some other places. You know, Sir, there has been a public meeting in Ernakulam saying that the Government has not taken any precautions for treating the people that suffer from the disease. Such remarks have been very painful to the public to hear, and, therefore, I should like to know how the actual case has been handled, and why preventive measures have not been taken sufficiently early in order to prevent the epidemic spreading widely in the country. A compulsory vaccination law should have been introduced in the State, and everybody should have been got vaccinated compulsorily.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Under the Municipal Regulation it is compulsory.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then why was not the practice of compulsion adopted in the rural parts? They are also suffering from small-pox. The complaint is that the rural parts are entirely neglected and not looked after in such matters. There is a Sanitary Department for the rural parts. There is the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Head of the Sanitation Department for the rural parts. Why was no precaution taken? I would like that such mistakes are prevented in our State. Therefore, I have tabled this cut motion. There have been loud complaints that the whole thing is not handled properly. Therefore, I am giving an opportunity to the Hon'ble Member for Medicine who will be soon on his legs to remove the delusion from the mind of the public and the Members of this House, if he can

Motion No. 2.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for 'XXII—Vaccination—cost of lymph' by Re. 1.*

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I have also sent in a cut motion. It is to bring to the notice of the Government one fact, that is, the want of a properly organised Sanitary Department in the State. (*Hear, hear.*) The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer now seems to be the Chief Sanitary Officer more or less, rather less than more. I do not think he has got an organised staff. He has got only four Inspectors for a population of 10 lakhs, with nobody to check them. For a long time there has been a talk of appointing a properly functioning Sanitary Department. I do not know what has become of that. I am sure the Government is not miserly enough to deny a properly constituted Sanitary Department, if people would only press for it. Perhaps this is an omission. I do not know, if it is for want of funds that the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer is not getting the necessary encouragement or that this unsatisfactory state of affairs exists. The want of an organised Department is very keenly felt, especially during the spread of epidemics. A terrible epidemic of small-pox is now on us. Small-pox is by no means out of Cochin. I think the Hon'ble Member for Medicine will not contradict me when I say that even in the capital of the State we cannot say definitely that small-pox is on the down grade. There are so many villages still affected by this terrible disease. By compulsion or by persuation vaccination should be resorted to on an effective scale. I dare say that, by effective precautionary measures, small-pox could be prevented. In fact, small-pox had been eradicated from the European countries. Recently in London, when there was a very small epidemic of only 40 or 50 cases, there was such a hue and cry that as a result of which by timely action they were able to prevent the epidemic spreading over the vast population of the city. What will be the result, if an epidemic broke out in a city with seven millions of population? That would, indeed, be a disaster. If London could do that, there is no reason why Cochin could not. So I have tabled this cut in order to bring that matter to the notice of the Government. I have to decide after I ascertain the Government view on the matter, for, if the Government does not propose to fill up what I think is a sad omission, I shall have no option but to press this motion.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I shall deal with the remarks made by the Member for Jews first. The question of small-pox prevention resolves itself practically into wholesale vaccination. That is now the recognised preventive measure against small-pox. In normal times we have a set of vaccinators touring throughout the State doing a fixed number of cases every month.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—How many?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There are 16 vaccinators.

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A vaccination compaign is practically what can be done in India, as far as I can see, except in places where there are rigorous laws regarding notification of the disease and segregation of the affected people and observation of cases.

Now, in civilized countries, speaking of England, there is a law provided, by which a doctor, who treats a case, all the relations of a particular case or the owner of the house in which he resides, as soon as he is conscious of the fact that it is a case of small-pox, has to inform the local authority.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Are we uncivilized?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Well so far as this matter is concerned.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What is the difficulty to adopt that measure here?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The difficulty is among the people. The opposition of the people is the greatest difficulty. That the Government of India has found when it wanted to bring salutary rules into operation against infectious diseases. You might know the preventive rules regarding small-pox are identical to preventive rules against plague, and even the Hon'ble Member for Jews raised such a hue and cry for the mild preventive measures adopted for plague. It is impossible to carry out preventive rules rigorously in a large country like this in the absence of a conscious need on the part of people for such rigorous laws and the impracticability of carrying out such laws. In every case of contagious disease we have to find suitable accommodation in case laws of segregation are enforced and the care and treatment of every case.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I opposed it because I was not satisfied we had plague.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.— It is impossible to satisfy the Jewish Member.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know many cases we had of plague?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—About 14 cases.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Can it be plague? It is not plague.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—So that, in a place like Cochin State, all that we can do in the matter of preventive measures is vaccination. Every other form of preventive measure, segregation of patients and accommodating them in suitable buildings, is practically out of the question. In large Municipalities we have contagious sheds, which really are not, I must admit, kept and maintained in the manner that they ought to be maintained. There the conditions are not attractive to the people, because it is not brought up-to date.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Whose fault is that?

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Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The local authority.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You finish your speech. I have something to say on that.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—All these rules and regulations as regards compulsory vaccination have to be introduced into a place before it is put into operation. There is no rule as regards compulsory vaccination in the State except in the Municipalities. Even in Municipalities these compulsory laws are not brought into effective operation.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Whose fault?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Local authorities.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Has not the Government a supervision over the local authority?

Deputy President.—You have a right of reply. You can speak then.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—So that, in Municipalities compulsory vaccination is not effectively carried out. In rural areas we have no laws of compulsory vaccination. In spite of that we have been insisting both in the Municipalities and the rural areas on a rigorous compaign of vaccination obtaining large supply of lymph. Rs. 4 thousand has already been spent. And if there has been any want of complete success in the preventive measures, it is entirely due to the opposition of the people. Vaccination met with considerable opposition from the people, especially during the time of epidemics, and I am only surprised that with this opposition vaccinators are able to turn out such work as they have done. So, if there is a demand for vaccination, the only preventive measure for small-pox, there will certainly be much less disease in our land. Small-pox occurs in different countries in a cycle and once in ten years a severe epidemic is likely to occur. So far as the Municipalities are concerned, Government have given timely warning in all Municipalities, Ernakulam, Chittur, etc., where the disease occurred first.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—When did you give the warning, please?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—When the disease occurred.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—About a year and a halt ago to Chittur.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You expected an outbreak of small-pox in Chittur?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There was a case of small-pox. I said there is likely to be a severe epidemic, and asked them to carry out vigorous vaccination about a year ago. I said the same to the Ernakulam Municipality. I said this summer there is likely to be a severe epidemic. About a year ago we asked the Municipality to appoint special vaccinators so

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that all reasonable precautions had been taken, and any difficulty we had is due tothe opposition of the people. They would neither allow us to do any segregation nor would they submit themselves freely to vaccination.

Dr. A.R. Menon.—Have you got accommodation for segregation? What is the use of saying people don't allow us to segregate when you have no place for segregation? That is the point. Government is responsible, and not the people. You go on saying that people won't come and segregate.

Deputy President.—This is an interruption.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Not an interruption, Sir. He wants the House to ignore the mere facts.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—As far as the Municipalities are concerned, the primary duty laid upon the Municipality is to look after the epidemic disease and to provide necessary accommodation. For instance, in Ernakulam, it is a very primitive kind of building where there was not a medical man to look after.

Dr. A R. Menon.—In Trichur?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.— In Trichur too there is no medical man in charge.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I am coming to that point.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of information. Was this fact brought to the notice of the authorities concerned that sheds are primitive ones and that new sheds should be put up ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—As soon as the earliest case occurred here, so far as Ernakulam is concerned, about a year and a half ago, I called the attention of the Government to put these sheds in a better condition.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—And nothing was done?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Some attempt was made to improve it. Some bedding and clothing were procured for the patients. A number of servants were entertained.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—About the construction and the position of the sheds?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is a very good place—the best place that is available in Ernakulam.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—And the building?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Not quite up-to-date.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Did the Sanitary Officer bring this fact before the Government that the sheds are not up-to-date, and if so, when?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I say it is the duty of the local authority to see to it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Granting that they have not done it, is

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it not the duty of the Sanitary Officer to bring it to the notice of the Government?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I have done it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—When was it, please?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—That was 14 months ago—on the 29th of Medam 1104—about a year ago. "It is reported that there are many cases of small-pox."

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That does not contain any reference to sheds-buildings. It is only that temporary hands should be entertained.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is dealing with the problem of preventive measures of small-pox. As regards the sheds, you may take it from me that I have already addressed the Government to put these contagious sheds on an effective basis, and I engaged a medical man to be in charge of the shed finding funds for it from the funds allotted to me for rural sanitation instead of waiting for the Municipality to find funds. I have pressed upon the Municipality to get more lymph, to engage more vaccinators and in the sheds themselves such servants to look after the wards. All these did not exist before. I have done all these which legitimately fell to my part.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, as a piece of information, whether there has been any segregation shed anywhere outside the Municipality under your direct charge?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No segregation sheds except in Cranganur. There is one in Cranganur.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is that one sufficient for segregating every one? On whom shall we lay the responsibility for the segregation sheds in the rural areas?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—How can we segregate where we have no people wanting to be segregated? We have no law to carry people from their houses. We have no means. There must be a law first.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What is the difficulty to pass a law?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The Legislative Council should have done it.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Government should move. All these years you did nothing. Only from 1925 you can shift the burden to this side. You never brought forward any law. You throw the blame on us.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I don't think that a law is practicable. That is why Government have not been able to introduce it in rural areas. When introduced in towns, it is not working, much less will it work in the rural areas.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I think we would not make the statement, if we were the Government, that we cannot make a law and cannot enforce it.

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Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is high time to have a well organised Sanitary Department to deal with not only epidemics but various other prevailing diseases and the health of our rural population. Government will view that question with great sympathy.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Government have been viewing it for years. We want action.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Government will, I believe, take early steps to see that a well organised Department is established.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Elastic words, Sir.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Any steps taken?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The first step is that a scheme of rural reconstruction dividing the whole State into various small little circles to look after the sanitary condition, water supply, conservancy, street lighting and epidemics is now before the Government, and I hope that a Sanitary Department will come into being very soon.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That is very good. I withdraw my cut.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran's motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—It was not my intention to participate in this debate but for certain remarks that have passed from the Chief Medical Officer, particularly about epidemic diseases within the town. It was my intention to give notice of an adjournment motion about the same topic. But this gives me a chance to place certain facts before this House. I have to place the whole responsibility solely upon the Medical Department of the State for the calamitous condition that is seen in the town. He says it is the duty of the local authorities to provide sheds, to provide necessary facilities for the treatment. I entirely endorse that view, and accept that statement without any qualification whatsoever. In Trichur we have spent somewhere about ten thousand rupees to put up one of the best buildings for admitting people suffering from infectious diseases. There is a place. The Municipality has written to the Civil Surgeon that all facilities shall be placed at his disposal. What further help can the Municipality do? As the law stands to-day, the duty of treating the cases, looking after the patient, rests with the Government, with the Civil Surgeon of the place. The Chairman wrote a letter to the Civil Surgeon.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—From where did you get that statement?

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—It is in correspondence, and a copy of it has been sent to you. All the papers are in my possession. I am a Municipal Councillor. I am entitled to get all the papers,

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Necessary action will be taken.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—If you don't take action,—Trichur Municipality is not an ordinary Municipality—we have taken the necessary action. We have appointed our own man, in defiance of the Government. We have appointed a man. The man is looking after the institution. An order has been issued to the officer that he is not directly responsible to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. We will not allow him to bungle with the Department. A man has been appointed four days ago.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It was written 14 days ago.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—It was without consulting the Government, using the special powers of the Chairman. You have brought us to that level. Correspondence has passed from the Municipality, and a letter was addressed to the Civil Surgeon calling attention that a child was seriously ill. The reply was: "There is no order, you may apply to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer". And the boy passed away. There is an adjournment motion for to-morrow, because the boy belongs to a respectable family. This boy had nobody to look after him, and your wilful neglect is responsible for this.

Deputy President.—You can speak on that to-morrow.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—A boy died due to the carelessness of this wretched Department and their mis-management and bungling.

Deputy President.—Why not you say calmly?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I don't want any calmness. I shall substantiate every statement. When public interests are being subordinated to the interests of the Head of the Department, such things will take place. Let the Government do any wretched thing, they like. So long as we are interfered with, we are prevented from doing what is right to the people by the vacillation and weakness of the Government. I repeat vacillation of the Government. The time for mild words has passed. We want to know whether the Heads of the Departments are more important than the people of the State. We are moving fast, and there must be an end to this. Now, what happens, Sir? You are a very wise person, we all know your wisdom. I know your independence. I am not a Sophist. Now, what happens? You have got a Civil Surgeon who is supposed to be the Health Officer. What is the object of that post? The object of the post

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is to be fool our people. Here is a Medical Officer, I don't blame the Medical Officer, as the law stands, he need not obey the Chairman.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—He need not obey the Chairman ?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—As the law stands, our Health Officer need not obey the Chairman. Do you mean to tell me, that, when there is any trouble, the Chairman should apply to the Diwan or the C. M. and S. O. and get a communication from them to the Civil Surgeon?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The Civil Surgeon should do it immediately.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Your Department? That is your look-out. I have nothing to do.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Charge is made because he has not taken prompt action.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The Municipality wanted to appoint a Health Officer. But then that Health Officer was not to be under the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. We do not want Government interference in all these matters. They don't do us any good. They do us a lot of injury and mischief. What happens? That boy died. Another girl was seriously ill. Another requisition was made. You are requested to refer to the letter to so and so. I said to the Chairman, "use your discretion and power and take the necessary action." We took the necessary action. That is the position. What is the fun of saying that the Municipality is not doing its function properly? Is it our fault ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Yes.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—When your medical officer refuses to attend to the case, how is it our fault?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Report it to the Health Officer.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Why did he not attend to it? As the law stands, he is not obliged to do so. He is not under our direction. The object of this medical officer is only to give medical advice on sanitation. He is not an executive officer of the Council. I don't know who made this foolish arrangement. You don't see this arrangement anywhere except in the Cochin State. All foolish arrangements are seen only in the Cochin State.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It has been in existence for many years.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—All bad things take root in this State. All retired officials, when they are thrown away, come here. All vicious things take root, and we go on round and round. That

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is all about the town. As I said to this House, this Government has no responsibility within the Municipal area. On behalf of the Trichur Municipality, we undertake what a descent town should do will be done. We have got funds. We are in a position to do it. But we are always interfered with. We cannot do any work. With the petty correspondence between the Government and ourselves all our time is taken away. If we want that a cholera case should be attended to, we must write to the Diwan. The Diwan must write to the C. M. and S. O. What a foolish arrangement?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There are Standing Orders.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—He who pays the piper calls for the tune. We don't pay. You pay. So you call for the tune. The system is wrong. The Municipality must appoint its own Health Officer who shall be directly under the orders of the Chairman. We don't want him under the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. He has got plenty of work, rural sanitation. He has to look after the hospital because there is no Civil Surgeon. He has more work than others. If you leave us alone, we shall be satisfied. We want nothing from the Government. We should be left alone. So far as the Trichur Municipality is concerned, I have shown that the fault is not ours. Places there are. We have appointed nurses. We have appointed ward boys to look after the patients. That is your Department. You must issue an order. I don't blame the Civil Surgeon. He is quite correct. Why should he obey the Chairman's orders?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—He ought to have obeyed.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Matter of condescension won't do. There must be strict rules about the separation of these two Departments. The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer is only too glad, because that would give him a chance of creating a few more posts. Well, take that Department. I have known from my bitter experience that he is immune from all attacks. What it was I have repeated a dozen times, in this House. I don't propose to do it now. Nine more medical men have been appointed in an over-crowded area, in a State where we have got more doctors than in any other area of a similar size. The Finance Committee recommends that the existing doctors will do the work, and the Government says, "Oh yes. Your opinion is not good. Our Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer's opinion is correct."

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Where are the men?

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—Wait. You keep quiet. I know your Department. You cannot befool me, and I cannot befool you. I know the workings of your mind just as you know mine. And that is the reason why we always clash. Is it not so?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Take your confession.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What has happened? Nine persons have been appointed. Where are the funds to come from? In this very House the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer said that the honorary system is unworkable, and to-day in Tanjore, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly honorary men have been appointed. Such deliberate lies are told for misleading a Government who depends for all medical knowledge upon the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. I fail to find moderate language in attacking him.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—This is very moderate.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I fail to find language moderate enough to say something about him. You, who hold the responsibility of advising the Government, come to this House and bluntly say, 'it is unworkable, it cannot be workable, it is not introduced anywhere', and within three years, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Trichinopoly have got honorary doctors. The Department has recommended and created nine more posts. What is the use? I know a Sanitary Inspector who never attends to his work, who is never in the locality. I don't name him. He says: "If I get information that he starts, I will come here". I know him very well. I said you take your pay and sit quiet. Then about vaccination, I want to point out only one or two things. One, the method of vaccination. It is not done properly.

Deputy President.—I shall restrict the time.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There will be no other speaker.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—It is not properly done. And people who do it do not take the necessary precaution. And the second is, if there is a law, it must be enforced. If there is to be compulsory vaccination, it is the duty of the Government to enforce that. If not, remove that law from the Statute Book. I agree, I quite agree with the Chief Medical Officer when he says that the difficulty is among the higher classes than among the lower classes. That is absolutely true. If there is a law, it must be enforced. If there is no law, you need not have it.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There is a law.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Then it must be enforced both by the Municipality and by the Government outside the Municipality.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—There is no law outside.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—There is a law in the Municipality I know. Then the question of segregation. It is the duty of the

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Government to provide hospitals in such cases. After providing such hospitals it is the duty of the Government to force the people to leave their houses. Under the existing conditions, and till conditions have so changed that people will be able to get accommodation suitable to their conditions, don't do it.

Only one more point. There used to be three or four wards for infectious cases in the Ernakulam hospital. They removed the whole ward and converted it into an eye hospital. There were three or four. They have been removed after your advent.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is mere imagination.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—No.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It was built before I came.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—There is no use of dilation. There were some in Ernakulam. And these buildings have been knocked off to start an Eye Department. We cannot get on without an Eye Department. Without sanitation, without necessary places for segregation, we can get on. Eye, ear and nose specialists cannot get on. Ten thousand rupees for the sake of this blessed Eye, Ear and Nose Department ! That is the responsibility of the Government. The less the Government says about the responsibility of the Municipality, the better for both of us.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഒരുലക്ഷമൊ നാലായിരമൊ ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല. അതു ചിലവാക്കേണ്ട വിധത്തിൽ ചിലവാക്കണമെന്നേയുള്ളൂ. ഒന്നര കൊല്ലം മുമ്പ് ചേലക്കര വില്ലേജിൽ വളരെ കലശലായ മസൂരിദീനം ഉണ്ടായി. ഒരു ചോദ്യം മുഖേന നിബ്ബന്ധവാക്സിനേഷൻ നടത്തണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ചീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസരെ അറിയിച്ചു. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് അതിൽ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നും അതിനു് യാതൊരു നിയമവും ഇല്ലെന്നും അത്ഥം വരത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലാണ് അന്ന ലഭിച്ച മറുപടി. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിയമവും ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്കു് വാക്സിനേഷനായി നീക്കിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ തുപാ വെറുതെ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുവാൻ വഴിയുണ്ടെന്നു പൂർണ്ണ ബോദ്ധ്യം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഇതു പറയുന്നതു്. നിബ്ബന്ധമായി യാതൊരാളെയും വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്യാൻ അധികാരമില്ലെന്നു് ചീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസർ തന്നെ പറയുന്നു. നിബ്ബന്ധ നിയമം ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും പട്ടണവാസികൾ പൊതുവെ വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ വിരോധികളാകാനിടയില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഭയപ്പെടുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഒരു ഉൾനാട്ടു പ്രതിനിധിയുടെ നിലയിലാണു് പറയുന്നതു്. ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ മുഴുവൻ ഇപ്പോഴും മസൂരി ഉണ്ടു്. അവർ വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്യാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തിനു സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കുന്നു?

ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ ഡാക്ടർ വി. വർഗ്ഗീസ്.—ജനങ്ങളോടു അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഉപദേശിക്കണം.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഉപദേശിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വെച്ചിട്ടില്ലെ? വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ആളുകളെ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അ

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വർ കണക്കയയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു. അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ലിംഫ് മുഴുവൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ആ കണക്കുകൊണ്ട് ചീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസർ ധരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതു വലിയ മെഡ്യം ആണ്.

ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ ഡാക്ടർ വി. വട്ടീസ്സ്.—ലിംഫ് അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കും. അതു മുഴുവൻ വാക്സിനേറ്റ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി കണക്കു വരുന്നുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ചേലക്കര എത്ര ആളുകൾക്ക് ദീനമുണ്ടായി മരിച്ചു എന്നു ഞാൻ മുമ്പൊരിക്കൽ ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഈ ആളെന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞതു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അന്ന് ഒരു നൂറു ആളുകൾ മരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അന്ന് വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്യാനായി അതിലേക്കു നിയമിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരാളെയും കൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ അവിടെ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പോയിരുന്നു. ഒരാളെ കീറിവച്ചാൽ ആ ആയുധം കഴുകാതെയാണ് മറ്റുള്ളവരെയും ആ മനുഷ്യൻ കുത്തിവെച്ചതു്. ഇതു കണ്ടപ്പോൾ എനിക്കുതന്നെ ചില സംശയം ഉണ്ടായി. എനിക്കു വൈദ്യസംബന്ധമായ അറിവില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ രീതിയെപ്പറ്റി അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരാളോടു ചോദിച്ചു. അപ്പോഴാണ് എന്റെ സംശയം തെറ്റല്ലെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നതു്. ഒരാളെ കീറിവെച്ചാൽ ആയുധം ശുദ്ധിചെയ്തിട്ടല്ലാതെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു് ദോഷകരമാണെന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ കൊണ്ട് ഈ ദീനം പരത്തുന്നതു തന്നെ ഇവരാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആശുപത്രികളിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും വന്നാൽ വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതുക്കു എപ്പോഴും ചെയ്താൽ മതി. വാക്സിനേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് ഇവിടെ വേണ്ട. അതിലേക്കായി ചിലവാക്കുന്ന പണം വെറുതെ പോകയാണ്. ആ വശ്യമുള്ളവർ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ പോയി കുത്തിവെച്ചുകൊള്ളും. എല്ലാ ആശുപത്രികളിലും കൂടെയ്ക്കെ ലിംഫ് അയച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ മതി. വെറുതെ പണം നശിപ്പിക്കണ്ട. മസൂരിദീനം തടുക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ആലോചന ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നടപടികൾ കൊണ്ടൊന്നും ശരിയാവില്ല. വേണമെങ്കിൽ വാക്സിനേറ്റ ചെയ്യാൻ എന്റെ നാട്ടിലേക്കു നാലാളുകളെ അയച്ചുതരാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇവരെ എന്തിനാണ്? മസൂരി തടുക്കാനൊ പരത്താനൊ?

ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ ഡാക്ടർ വി. വട്ടീസ്സ്.—വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്യണം. വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്തിട്ട് ആ ദീനം പിടിപെട്ട മരിച്ചതായി വല്ല കേസും കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—വാക്സിനേഷന്റെ ഗുണദോഷത്തെപ്പറ്റിയല്ല ഇവിടെ വാദം. വിഷയം മനസ്സിലാക്കാതെ ഇടക്കു കയറി വല്ലതും പറയരുതു്. ജനങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം ശരിയായവിധം നിബ്ബന്ധിച്ചു മസൂരി കീറിവയ്ക്കാൻ വല്ല വഴിയുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു നോക്കണം.

ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ ഡാക്ടർ വി. വട്ടീസ്സ്.—എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കുണ്ടെ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ നിയമം കൊണ്ടു സമ്മതിപ്പിക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ പണിക്കായി നടക്കേണ്ട.

ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ ഡാക്ടർ വി. വട്ടീസ്സ്.—കുറെപ്പേരെയെങ്കിലും കുത്തിവെച്ചാൽ അത്രത്തോളമായി.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—എന്റെ നാട്ടിലെ അനവധി ജനങ്ങൾ—മക്കാലെ അരക്കാൽ ജനങ്ങളും—പോയി. ചേലക്കര എല്ലാം പോയി. ചേലക്കര ഒരു ചന്തയുണ്ട്. ഏതു ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ അകലെനിന്നും ഉള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ വന്നു കൂടുന്ന ഒരു ചന്തയാണതു്. ആസ്ഥിതിക്ക് അവിടത്തെ ദീനനിലപ്രത്യേകം സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് മസൂരി

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പരത്താൻ ഈ ചന്ത നല്ലൊരു മാർഗ്ഗമായിത്തീർന്നു. ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ, അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൂട്ടികളുടെ രക്ഷാകർതൃത്വമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്ഥലം നേരത്തെ പൂട്ടിച്ചു. ഈ ചന്തകാരണം ഈവ നാഴികയ്ക്ക് അതിനു പുറമെയും ഈ ദിനം പരന്നു; സർവ്വവും കഴിഞ്ഞു.

ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ ഡാക്ടർ വി. വർഗ്ഗീസ്.—അതൊന്നും നടക്കാത്ത സംഗതിയാണ്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഈ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് എല്ലാം നടക്കാത്തകായ്ക്കുമേയുള്ളൂ. ആ വിചാരം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കളയണം. ജനങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതിൽ വല്ല കാര്യവും ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കണം. എന്തെങ്കിലും ശരിയായ നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് വേണ്ടവിധം നടപ്പാക്കണം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ മാതിരി വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്തിട്ടു കാര്യമില്ല. വാക്സിനേഷനായി എന്തെങ്കിലും തുക ചിലവാക്കാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ചെയ്യിക്കണം. ഇത്രയും സമയം ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു് ചിലർ സന്തോഷമായി കേട്ടു. ഇനിയത്തെ ഭാഗമാണ് അവർക്കു രസിക്കാതെ വരാൻ പോകുന്നതു്. ഇത്രയും കൊല്ലമായി ഈയിടെ ഒരുദിവസം ചീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസർ അവിടെ വന്നു.

ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ ഡാക്ടർ വി. വർഗ്ഗീസ്.—അവിടം പരിശോധിക്കയുമുണ്ടായി.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—അതെ, അതുതന്നെയാണ് ഞാൻ പറയാൻ ഭാവിക്കുന്നതു്. സംഗതിവശാൽ ചേലക്കര തണ്ണീർപന്തലിനടുത്തു് അദ്ദേഹം വരികയും യദൃച്ഛയാ തണ്ണീർപന്തലിൽ കിടന്ന ഒരു മസൂരിരോഗിയെ കണ്ടെത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതുകൊണ്ടു പരിശോധിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നുവച്ചു. എന്നാൽ അപ്പോൾ അവിടെ കൂടിയ ജനങ്ങൾ അങ്ങാടിക്കൂടി ഒന്നു പരിശോധിക്കണമെന്നു ചീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസരോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചു. പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരോടു പറയണമെന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി. പലപ്പോഴും ശ്രുതമെംബർ നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഇറെസ്പോൺസിബിലിറ്റി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഒരു വല്ലായ്മ തോന്നാറുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പ്രവർത്തികൾ കാണുമ്പോൾ അതും അതിലപ്പുറവും പറയാതിരിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ? സാമ്പത്തികമെങ്കിലും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഒരു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ മറുപടി കേൾക്കാൻ ജനങ്ങൾക്കിടവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളോടു സാമ്പത്തികമെങ്കിലും അനുഭാവമുണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ പറയുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. നാട്ടുകാരുടെ പണംവാങ്ങിയാണ്താൻ ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കുന്നതെന്നു് അല്പമെങ്കിലും ഓർത്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ തീർച്ചയായും ഇങ്ങിനെ പറയുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഈ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു എത്രതന്നെമാറിയാലും മാറാത്ത ഗവമ്മെണ്ടാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ ഈവിധം അനുഭവിക്കാം.

ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ ഡാക്ടർ വി. വർഗ്ഗീസ്.—പഞ്ചായത്തുകാരല്ലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷയെ പ്രത്യേകം കരുതേണ്ടതു്? അവരെന്തിനാണ്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—പഞ്ചായത്തുകാർ എന്തിനാണെന്നു് എന്നോടു ചോദിക്കേണ്ട. അതു നിങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ തമ്മിൽ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളണം. അവരല്ല ജനങ്ങളുടെ പണം വാങ്ങി തിന്നുന്നതു്. ഡാക്ടർ വർഗ്ഗീസ്സാണ് ജനങ്ങളുടെ പണംകൊണ്ടു ഉപജീവിക്കുന്നതു്.

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—കുറെ ക്ഷമയോടെ പറഞ്ഞുകൂടെ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—കാര്യം പറയുമ്പോൾ ഇടക്കുകയറി അസംബന്ധം പറയാൻ തുടങ്ങിയാൽ എല്ലാവർക്കും ക്ഷോഭം വരും. ജനങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും ഒരുപോലെ ഇരുന്നൊന്നും വരികയില്ല. അതു മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവമാണ്. ഇ

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വിടെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഇതുപോലെ ഒക്കെ കേട്ടും പറഞ്ഞും നല്ല തഴമ്പായിട്ടുണ്ട്. (ചിരി.) ഈ പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു യാതൊരു അലോഹ്യവുമില്ല. ഏതായാലും ചീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസർ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവ മെന്റുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു ചെയ്യണം. അതായതു മസൂരിയെ തടയാൻ ഗവമെന്റു വല്ല മാർഗ്ഗവും കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു പണം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയായവിധം ചിലവു ചെയ്യിക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കായി പണം ചിലവിടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I am afraid I will be failing in my duty, if I do not congratulate the Hon'ble Member for Medicine for the defence he has put up for the charge that is levelled against him. No doubt, the country is divided between the Municipalities and the rural areas. With regard to anything within Municipal areas, the Municipal Councils are responsible. With regard to the rural areas, the people are responsible. Now, if the people are responsible, and if their responsibility is to be rectified, who are responsible for that? The Council is responsible. Therefore, it is the duty of the Council to rectify all these things, and no responsibility lies either with the Departmental Heads or with the Government. That is the position that is taken up by the Hon'ble Member for Medicine. I am now sorry to hear that, because I am sure the whole House will be inclined to differ from his opinion for the simple reason, when Municipalities are doing their level best, if the smallest finger of help is not extended to the Municipalities, how can the Municipalities get on? The Hon'ble Member for Trichur has given a specimen of the help rendered to the Trichur Municipality. Now, a word with regard to the Municipality with which I have some connection. So far as the Ernakulam Municipality is concerned, there was a provision of Rs. 500 for epidemic diseases. When there was the out-break of small-pox in the town, the Municipality tried their best to check the attack by increased vaccination, which necessarily involved increased expenditure. Extra vaccinators were appointed. Extra lymphs were got down. From 100 cases we increased it to 400. We have been spending that money, and a stage was reached when we found that this Rs. 500 would be nothing compared with the cost that we were incurring. We had to spend Rs. 1,200 more than the allotted amounts. We wrote to the Government for an additional amount. Well, I don't wish to go over the different steps that were taken. Six weeks elapsed and 3 letters were sent to the Government, and the reply was that no grant will be made, even when we had specifically pointed out that we had to run into debt, that bills are pending disposal, so many cases of lymphs were got down. For all that there is no money. Because we do not get sufficient quantity of lymphs from one institution,

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we were getting down from 3 places, Trivandrum, Bangalore and Madras.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There is some money which has been given as loan which could have been diverted.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Then we could have been surcharged by you, if the money has been diverted.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is most urgent.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Urgency will apply only to Government and not to Municipality. Feeling that we could not get anything by way of grant, we had employed honorary Ayurvedic Doctors to attend to these patients.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Haven't they been paid? Our doctor was then doing work in the shed. At the time when you employed an Ayurvedic Doctor, we had also a doctor appointed.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Recommended by you, and whose medicine and treatment are not liked by the patient, because we find that there is no treatment for small-pox. After repeated efforts, I am now glad to say we have been supplied with funds to pay the debts that we had incurred.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Even from the very first, did not the Government ask the Municipality to apply for an additional allotment? The Sanitary Officer said that funds were not available there. And then we said that, if funds were not available there, the Municipality might apply for an additional allotment. There is a surplus already. The Municipality could have very well used it.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—These are dilatory discussions. Therefore, the Municipality has been trying its level best to combat the disease.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—They don't want loan because that will affect their assets.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—If the responsibility rests only upon the Municipality and the people and ultimately upon the Legislative Council, then there is no responsibility so far as the Government is concerned. That is the position taken up. If that is the state of affairs, we are prepared to shoulder the responsibility, when it is properly placed upon us.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—This is only a token cut, and we have heard how the whole matter has been mismanaged by the Government, because we find the Government has failed in its duty to introduce a compulsory law. If they find that, without compulsion, they cannot do it, they should have brought a compulsory law in the House, and got the measure passed. If they

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have no time to come to this House with a measure like this, they should have adopted the other methods of legislation, the quicker method, for which provisions are made. The Diwan himself can issue an ordinance for six months. That could have been adopted. By means of a proclamation, the law could have been brought into force. All these are very easy methods. The weapons are in your armoury. If you are incapable of using those weapons, upon your very incapacity we must pass a vote of censure. When very many lives are in danger, and you have got these weapons in your armoury, if you don't use them for the protection of the people, then what are you for? It is for this purpose alone that these weapons are given in the armoury of the Government. We want to protect our people here, and if a protective measure is found necessary, it should be resorted to. Why was not the Government advised to pass such an ordinance? The advisers are responsible, and the advisers have gone wrong miserably. There is no use of telling that the blame is upon the people. The people have not the shadow of responsibility so far. When we wrest the responsibility from you, then we shall show you how to govern. Till then, the full responsibility—there is not a dreg of responsibility on this side of the House—is on your broad shoulders, and you want to become, as you really are, an absolutely irresponsible body, responsible to nobody. Therefore, we have been telling you that you are an irresponsible Government, and we want to make you feel that you are absolutely irresponsible. Co-operate with us. Bring responsibilities into the State of Cochin. You have failed in your responsibilities, in your duties. To whom are you responsible? Not to us. We cannot turn you out. Therefore, there is no responsibility on us. You are permanent fixtures here. You cannot be uprooted by us. The only thing that we can do is, to head a revolution, a peaceful revolution to wipe you out. That is the thing that we can possibly do. That is what is taking place in India. That will sooner or later come here also. We have tried every means to induce responsibility unto you. Still we have not succeeded. There is absolutely no responsibility. On the other hand, we find a granite wall built against any idea of responsibility getting into the Government service. Therefore, we can only give you these censure motions by token cuts. And we are giving you a number of cuts only to bear upon you the sense of responsibility. So that, you will stand as a man having got so many cuts. Just as whipping a criminal, we have been inflicting these cuts on you, to make you feel your responsibility and to bring you to your senses, and we have heard sufficiently

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how the Government has been behaving in these matters. I would ask the Hon'ble Diwan Secretary why Rs. 2,000 was urgently sanctioned to the Ernakulam Municipality, if they knew there was surplus there.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Because they might not know the exact amount that is left.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Why should not the Municipality have been compelled to make use of the surplus?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—If a man has got money, naturally he will try to get money from some other source or from somebody, if that is possible, especially if there is any one to give him charity.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That kind of charity should not be extended. That is misplaced charity.

Therefore, upon these grounds, I press this token motion to a division.

Deputy President.—The motion before the House is that the demand for Rs. 4,000 under 'XXII—Vaccination—cost of lymph' be reduced by 1 rupee.

Question put and negatived.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided: *Ayes 9, Noes 12 and Neutrals 6.*

Ayes.

1. Mr. A. Eachara Menon
2. Dr. A. G. Menon
3. Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar
4. ,, P. Krishna Menon
5. ,, T. K. Nayar
6. Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja
7. ,, K. Mohamed Seethi
8. Dr. A. R. Menon
9. Mr. A. B. Salem.

Noes.

1. Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
2. ,, T. K. Krishna Menon
3. ,, T. M. Krishna Menon
4. ,, K. Krishna Pisharodi
5. Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai
6. Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon
7. Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar
8. ,, I. Raman Menon
9. Rama Varmha Tampuran
10. Mr. K. Ramunni Menon
11. Dr. E. A. Veigas
12. Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese

Neutrals.

1. Mr. K. Ayyappan
2. ,, A. S. Harihara Ayyar
3. ,, K. P. Kannan Nayar
4. Mr. C. J. Mathew
5. ,, V. D. Ouseph
6. ,, Thomas Manjuran

Question proposed: *That the demand be granted.*

Question put and agreed to.

9. XXIII—Sanitation and Conservancy—charges for prevention of epidemics—Rs. 890.

Deputy President.—The next demand is in the name of Dr. Verghese.

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Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Sir, I beg to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 890 under 'XXIII—Sanitation and Conservancy—charges for prevention of epidemics'. This is for the pay of the additional Vaccinators and Sub-Assistant Surgeon on small-pox duty. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon has only been paid Rs. 250, and has to be paid Rs. 200 more. Four Vaccinators have to be paid Rs. 240 for the remaining part of the year, and Rs. 200 is required for feeding the poor. Thus, the total sum of Rs. 890 is made up of the pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Vaccinators and for feeding the poor.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Feeding the poor?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Feeding the sick. Those who are unable to feed themselves should be fed.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—By way of information, is there any provision for the verification of the work of the Vaccinators?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The work of the Vaccinators has to be verified by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Apart from the verification of the Sanitary Inspectors, is there any verification?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There is no verification. The Sanitary Inspector's work is the verification of the work of the Vaccinators.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Has the work of the Sanitary Inspectors got to be verified and checked by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No regular verification by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Deputy President.—That may be taken as passed.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Yes.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 890 for 'XXIII—Sanitation and Conservancy' by Re. 1.*

As this was not moved, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Question proposed: *That the demand be granted.*

Question put and agreed to.

10. XXVII—Public Works—Civil Engineering, for meeting the cost of the Nelliampathy Ghat road works—Rs. 1,50,000.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,50,000 under 'XXVII—

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Public Works Department—Civil, for meeting the expenditure on the construction of the new Nelliampathi Ghat road'.

This work, you will remember, was first started in 1103, and in that year it was possible to do only the preliminary investigations to fix the alignment. The work was actually begun in earnest only during the second half of the year 1104, and the expenditure in that year was Rs. 34,674. But we made considerable headway with the preparation of final estimates and the definite marking out of the alignment, and the work was pushed on vigorously. But the budget allotment for the current year is only Rs. 28,725, but due to careful organisation and planning we were able to show considerable progress to meet the directions of the Government for the speedy execution of the work.

The alignment was divided into 5 sections for which separate estimates were framed and the work given on contract to different agencies. This enabled the work to be pushed on along the entire line simultaneously. The estimate for the entire road is for about 3 lakhs and 12 thousand. The expenditure of last year and the allotment for this year amount to Rs. 63,400 in round figures. The additional amount necessary for the completion of the work is, therefore, Rs. 2,48,600.

From the draft revised budget figures, which I have at present in hand, I find that works to the extent of Rs. 1,31,000 can be released from the budget of this year. But of this amount an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 has to be earmarked for works taken up last year and requiring provision this year and also for certain non-budgetted works which had to be done in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. It cannot be said quite definitely at present, therefore, whether it will be possible to get the entire one lakh of rupees from savings to be diverted to this work.

I, therefore, think that, if an additional grant of Rs. 1,50,000 be sanctioned this year, it would be just possible to do about all the important works on the road this year and leave a few of the small bridges and road metalling to be done early next year.

The important works for which there is provision this year but had to be postponed are:—

(1) the Konath river bund estimated at Rs. 18,170. The delay in taking up the work is due to the non-receipt of a reply from Travancore in regard to the scheme. The Travancore Government, it will be remembered, have to pay a moiety of half the expenditure.

(2) The canal from Muriyad to Kakkathuruthi with an allotment of Rs. 30,000. The estimates for this work were submitted to the Government, but since the work is more useful

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for navigation purposes than as a flood relief measure, it was thought best to keep it in abeyance till definite proposals are received in regard to the flood relief. I have now sent up a complete scheme for flood prevention works on the Karuvannur river, and it is at present under the consideration of the Government.

(3) Then there is the Manapat Chira work, budget allotment Rs. 20,000. Sanction to start the work has just been received and arrangements for calling of tenders are made. The monsoons are fast approaching, and I do not know whether I will be able to make much headway this year. Every effort will be made, however, to proceed with the work.

(4) The canal from Alapad to Chazhur which carried an allotment of Rs. 5,500 may also have to wait for some more time due to the fact that people are unwilling to surrender lands.

There is a provision of Rs. 3,100 for constructing waiting sheds for the Chief Court. This work was postponed pending the shifting of the Maharaja's College to Ramavarmapuram when, it is hoped, that additional accommodation could be found in Ernakulam.

There is again a provision of Rs. 3,250 for kitchen and for the bandsmen which is also abandoned.

The works of a caste-kitchen in the Karupadna Staff Quarters costing Rs. 750, Vaccine Depot at Mattancheri for Rs. 600 are to be postponed.

The Arappu Thodu work in Mukundapuram Taluk will also be postponed. This work has an allotment of Rs. 1,500.

The postponed works bring the released amount to about Rs. 84,150.

An allotment of about Rs. 47,600 will also be released on account of the fact that the entire budget provision may not be spent this year on their account. This amount is the aggregate of a large number of small works—Rs. 1,500 of a budget allotment of Rs. 7,000 for the Narakkal bridge, for instance, is proposed to be released in this manner. There are also savings due to the estimate allotment being less than the final bills for works which are complete or for which payments were made last year. Rs. 360 could thus be released on account of the compound wall work at Nemmara, Rs. 2,413 for improvements to Irinjalakkuda sub-jail, Rs. 2,609 for special renewals to Hill Palace road, etc.

I fear, if I have to go on in this strain, I may have nothing to say in my budget speech in Karkadagam, and so I shall not trouble you further now regarding these details.

I request you to grant the supplementary grant applied for.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—What about the ferry jetty at Mattancheri? I think there is some provision for it.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—On a point of information, Sir, may I know whether there was any diversion from the original alignment?

Mr. V.K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There was a diversion, and the original alignment was changed for about 4 miles.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 for 'XXVII—P. W. D. Civil' by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഒരു വലിയ ഡിമാൻഡിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയ കാര്യം പറയുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഈ മോഷൻ ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. എത്ര എല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞാലും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം ഏർപ്പെടാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ഭരണത്തിന്റെ സാരമായ ഭാഗം ഉദ്യോഗം പങ്കിടൽ ആയിരിക്കും. അതിൽ പങ്കു ശരിക്കു വാങ്ങുന്നതിനായിരിക്കും എല്ലാവരുടേയും ശ്രമം. പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായക്കാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രധാനമായി ഇപ്പോൾ കനാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിനെയാണ ഞാൻ എടുക്കുന്നത്. ഈഴവർ മുതലായ സമുദായക്കാർക്കു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനെ പറ്റി വലിയ വാദത്തിനു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നേ എനിക്കു ആഗ്രഹമുള്ളൂ. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടതന്നെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യാവകാശം പ്രധാനമായി കരുതിത്തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നതിനാൽ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു വലിയ പ്രസംഗം ചെയ്യണമെന്നില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. അരവിന്ദാക്ഷമേനോൻ.—എന്റെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിൽ എല്ലാംകൂടി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായക്കാരെ കയറ്റുന്നതും കൂടുതലായി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ ആഗ്രഹം. മേലാലും അങ്ങിനെതന്നെ ചെയ്യും.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു മതി; കൂടുതൽ വേണമെന്നില്ല. പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞവർക്കു ആദ്യമായി കൊടുക്കണം. മറ്റുള്ളവർക്കു കൊടുക്കരുതു', ബ്രാഹ്മണൻ, നായർ, ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ ഇവർക്കൊക്കും ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാലം വരെ കൊടുക്കരുതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. ഡി. ഔസേപ്പ്.—ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും കൊടുത്തുകൂടേ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—കണക്കു നോക്കിയാൽ അവകാശമില്ലെങ്കിൽ കൊടുത്തുകൂടാ. കണക്കുനോക്കി പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായക്കാർക്കു ആദ്യമാദ്യമായികൊടുക്കണം.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It has been the accepted policy of the Government to give appointments to unrepresented classes of people. I have been paying sufficient attention to that question whenever I make appointments. I have many departments under me. It may not be possible to appoint on a communal basis, department by department. But, taken as a whole, I am sure you will see that I am giving very good representation to people belonging to backward communities in my Department.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—How many in your Department, Sir, any branch?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—25 or 30. I can't be definite.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—How many are in the Canal Department?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I cannot say. There are several clerks who have been given permanent footing originally. Whenever temporary vacancies occur, I am trying to give appointments to Ezhuvas and other unrepresented classes. When those acting vacancies cease, I have got to give them to permanent candidates who have been in the Department. But, I have been giving all possible attention to this matter.

Deputy President.—It is 5 o'clock now. We shall take it up to-morrow.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

The House rose for the day at 2 to 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,

Secretary to the Council.

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